



WATER POLLUTION CONTROL RESEARCH SERIES 11024DOC08/71

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Storm Water Management Model

Volume II—Verification and Testing



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The Water Pollution Control Research Reports describe the results and progress in the control and abatement of pollution of our Nation's waters. They provide a central source of information on the research, development and demonstration activities of the Water Quality Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, through in-house research and grants and contracts with the Federal, State and local agencies, research institutions, and industrial organizations.

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To be continued on inside back cover...

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL

Volume II - Verification and Testing

by

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for the

Environmental Protection Agency

Contract No. 14-12-501 Project No. 11024EBI
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EPA REVIEW NOTICE

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ABSTRACT

The report presents the verification and testing of
A comprehensive mathematical model, capable of representing urban storm water runoff, has been developed to assist administrators and engineers in the planning, evaluation, and management of overflow abatement alternatives.

Hydrographs and pollutographs (time varying quality concentrations or mass values) were generated for real storm events and systems from points of origin in real time sequence to points of disposal (including travel in receiving waters) with user options for intermediate storage and/or treatment facilities. Both combined and separate sewerage systems may be evaluated. Internal cost routines and receiving water quality output assisted in direct cost-benefit analysis of alternate programs of water quality enhancement.

Demonstration and verification runs on selected catchments, varying in size from 180 to 5,400 acres, in four U.S. cities (approximately 20 storm events, total) were used to test and debug the model. The amount of pollutants released varied significantly with the real time occurrence, runoff intensity duration, pre-storm history, land use, and maintenance. Storage-treatment combinations offered best cost-effectiveness ratios.

A user's manual and complete program listing were prepared.

This report was submitted in fulfillment of Projects 11024 EBI, DOC, and EBJ under Contracts 14-12-501, 502, and 503 under the sponsorship of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The titles and identifying numbers of the final report volumes are:

<u>Title</u>	<u>EPA Report No.</u>
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STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL Volume III - User's Manual	11024 DOC 09/71
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL Volume IV - Program Listing	11024 DOC 10/71

FIGURES

		<u>Page</u>
<u>SAN FRANCISCO</u>		
2-1	Baker Street Study Area Looking North on Broderick Street from Broadway	13
2-2	Baker Street Combined Sewer Outfall	13
2-3	Plan of Selby Street System	17
2-4	Plan of Baker Street System	18
2-5	Baker Street Dry Weather Flow Comparisons with Reported Values	23
2-6	Selby Street Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Quantity	25
2-7	Selby Street Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Quality	26
2-8	Baker Street Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Storm of April 4-5, 1969	27
2-9	Baker Street Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Storm of October 14-15, 1969	28
2-10	Baker Street Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Storm of December 19-20, 1969	29
2-11	Baker Street Receiving Water Grid System	31
2-12	Baker Street Receiving Water BOD Movement	33
2-13	Concentration History at Three Junction Points	35
<u>CINCINNATI</u>		
3-1	General Location Map of Cincinnati Bloody Run Drainage Basin	46
3-2	Characteristic Photographs of the Cincinnati Drainage Basin	48
3-3	Cincinnati Rain Gage and Runoff Sampling Point Locations	50

CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SAN FRANCISCO	9
3	CINCINNATI	43
4	WASHINGTON, D.C.	65
5	PHILADELPHIA	97
6	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	129
7	REFERENCES	133
8	ABBREVIATIONS	137
9	APPENDIX	141

3-4	Division of Cincinnati Drainage Basin into Subcatchments	52
3-5	Division of Cincinnati Subcatchments into Subareas	53
3-6	Plan of Cincinnati Bloody Run System	55
3-7	Location of Sampling Points for Dry Weather Flow	56
3-8	Cincinnati - Comparisons Between Measured and Computed Hydrographs - Storm of April 1, 1970	57
3-9	Cincinnati Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Storm of May 12, 1970, Sampling Point 3	60
3-10	Cincinnati Combined Sewer Overflow Results - Storm of April 1, 1970, Sampling Point 3	63

WASHINGTON, D.C.

4-1	Characteristic Photographs of Kingman Lake Drainage Basin	69
4-2	Plan of Kingman Lake System	71
4-3	Kingman Lake Rain Gage Locations and Subcatchments	72
4-4	Kingman Lake Rainfall Hyetographs - Storm of July 22, 1969	74
4-5	Kingman Lake Combined Sewer Overflow Results - (Quantity) - Storm of July 22, 1969	75
4-6	Kingman Lake Surcharges in Conduit System - Storm of July 22, 1969	76
4-7	Kingman Lake Rainfall Hyetographs - Storm of August 20, 1969	77
4-8	Kingman Lake Combined Sewer Overflow Results - (Quantity) - Storm of August 20, 1969	78
4-9	Record of Rain at Washington, D.C., National Airport - Summer 1969	81
4-10	Kingman Lake Receiving Water System	84
4-11	Kingman Lake Receiving Water Dissolved Oxygen Profile	85
4-12	Kingman Lake Receiving Water SS Profile	86

4-13	Kingman Lake BOD Comparisons With and Without Separation	88
4-14	Kingman Lake Simulated Relief Sewer	89
4-15	Kingman Lake Hydrographs With and Without Relief Sewer - Storm of July 22, 1969	91

PHILADELPHIA

5-1	Plan of Wingohocking System	102
5-2	Wingohocking Rain Gage Locations	103
5-3	Wingohocking Rainfall Hyetographs - Storm of July 3, 1967	107
5-4	Wingohocking Combined Sewer Overflow Results (Quantity) - Storm of July 3, 1967	108
5-5	Wingohocking Rainfall Hyetographs - Storm of August 3-4, 1967	110
5-6	Wingohocking Combined Sewer Overflow Results (Quantity) - Storm of August 3-4, 1967	111
5-7	Wingohocking Combined Sewer Overflow Results (Quality) - Storm of August 3-4, 1967	115
5-8	Wingohocking Receiving Water System	116
5-9	Wingohocking Receiving Water Computed Stages at Nodes 1, 10, and 18	117
5-10	Wingohocking Stages in Storage Basin Storm of August 3-4, 1967	124

TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
<u>SAN FRANCISCO</u>	
2-1 Selby Street Subcatchment Data	16
2-2 Selby Street Surface Quality Data	16
2-3 Selby Street Dry Weather Flow Results	20
2-4 Selby Street Dry Weather Flow Variation Factors	21
2-5 Selby Street - Computed Settled Solids in the Pipe System Before and After Storm	22
2-6 Computed BOD Concentrations in Receiving Water	32
2-7 Summary of Treatment Effectiveness - Option 1	36
2-8 Summary of Treatment Effectiveness - Option 2	37
2-9 Summary of Treatment Effectiveness - Option 3	38
2-10 Summary of Treatment Costs - Option 1	39
2-11 Summary of Treatment Costs - Option 2	40
2-12 Summary of Treatment Costs - Option 3	41
 <u>CINCINNATI</u>	
3-1 Cincinnati Dry Weather Flow Results	58
 <u>WASHINGTON, D.C.</u>	
4-1 Combined Sewer Overflow Quality Comparisons	80
4-2 Computed Time Variation of Overflow Quality	82
4-3 Kingman Lake Basic Design Data	92
4-4 Kingman Lake Summary of Treatment Effectiveness	93
4-5 Kingman Lake Summary of Level Performance	94

PHILADELPHIA

5-1	Preliminary Dry Weather Flow Results	104
5-2	Rainfall Data Storm of July 3, 1967	106
5-3	Rainfall Data Storm of Aug. 3-4, 1967	109
5-4	Wingohocking Combined Sewer Overflows - Quality Comparisons	114
5-5	Wingohocking Receiving Water Frankford Creek Flows and Velocities	118
5-6	Wingohocking Receiving Water (Quality) Results	120
5-7	Wingohocking Basis of Design	126
5-8	Wingohocking Summary of Treatment Effectiveness	127
5-9	Wingohocking Summary of Treatment Costs	128

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

	<u>Page</u>
PRESENTATION FORMAT	3
SELECTION OF DEMONSTRATION SITES	4
San Francisco	4
Cincinnati	5
Washington, D.C.	5
Philadelphia	5
PURPOSE OF TESTS	6

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Under the sponsorship of the Environmental Protection Agency a consortium of contractors--Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., the University of Florida, and Water Resources Engineers, Inc.--has developed a comprehensive mathematical model capable of representing urban storm water runoff and combined sewage overflow phenomena. Correctional devices in the form of user selected options for storage and/or treatment are provided with associated estimates of cost. Effectiveness is portrayed by computed treatment efficiencies and modeled changes in receiving water quality.

PRESENTATION FORMAT

The project report is divided into four volumes. This volume, Volume II, "Verification and Testing," describes the methods and results of model application in four urban catchment areas.

Volume I, the "Final Report," contains the background, justifications, judgments, and assumptions used in model development. It further includes descriptions of unsuccessful modeling techniques that were attempted and recommendations for forms of user teams to implement systems analysis techniques most efficiently.

Volume III, the "User's Manual," contains program descriptions, flow charts, instructions on data preparation and program usage, and test examples.

Volume IV, "Program Listing," lists the main program, all subroutines, and JCL as used in the demonstration runs.

SELECTION OF DEMONSTRATION SITES

The selection of demonstration sites was based on five major considerations. First, the availability of data necessary to run the Model and against which to compare the results was checked. Basic needs included rainfall data, and concurrent runoff hydrographs and pollutographs. Second, in order to test the general applicability of the Model, wide geographical separation between study areas and contrasts in storm patterns was required.

Third, the size and character of each area was checked to stress differences in land use, topography, population density, and income.

Fourth, existing problem areas were sought so that techniques of analysis could be stressed and possible solutions could be compared. Fifth, the close cooperation of the city representatives had to be assured to support the data collection efforts.

The four sites thus selected were San Francisco, Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia.

San Francisco

A valuable EPA-sponsored report (Grant No. WPO-112-01-66) (Ref. 1) characterizing combined sewer overflows in the city had been completed in November 1967, and work was continuing toward construction of a demonstration facility (in-line dissolved air flotation) by fall of 1970. The

demonstration facility was to serve a rather small (187-acre) combined sewer area with sharply varying topography.

Cincinnati

A comprehensive sampling and analysis survey for a 2,600-acre combined sewer area in Cincinnati was initiated on another EPA project (Project No. 11024 DQU) in March 1970. Several points in the collection system were monitored simultaneously, thus providing a good test of the flow and quality routing efficiency of the Model.

Washington, D.C.

A storm water reclamation project (Project No. 11023 FIX) was under consideration which would impound portions of the combined sewer overflow from a 4,200-acre area. The impounded sewage would be treated and released to one of two lakes for recreational use. Between storm events, effluent from this lake would be repumped through the treatment facility and released with improved quality to the second lake.

Philadelphia

The City of Philadelphia had monitored storm and runoff conditions on a 5,400-acre combined sewer area in varying detail since 1954. Weekly sampling runs had also been made in the receiving waters, the Delaware River estuary. Further, in a separate area of the city, a demonstration treatment system for combined sewer overflows using a microstrainer had recently completed its first year of operation.

Initially, the intention was to model separate storm sewers as well as combined sewers in the demonstration series. However, *combined sewers could be converted to separate storm sewers in the model by simply leaving out the dry weather flow.* Therefore, these tests were suspended and the additional combined systems were substituted.

PURPOSE OF TESTS

The purpose of the Storm Water Management Model tests was to demonstrate the model's ability to simulate real systems under known storm events.

In addition, possible solutions to existing problems were compared by manipulating the flow control and treatment alternatives in the model.

From these, the apparent best solutions were indicated on the basis of cost effectiveness information and the following limitations:

1. The "apparent best solutions" to test cases were generated without regard to the several sociopolitical factors which would have to be considered in arriving at the final solution.
2. While this task was approached in a systematic manner, formal systems analysis techniques, such as linear or dynamic programming (optimization), were beyond the scope of work and were not used.

In no instance was a complete analysis of a drainage basin attempted.

Investigations were pressed only to gain preliminary results and to test and refine the more significant options within the program.

This volume describes each of the study areas modeled, the sources and methods used in ferreting out data, the verification results obtained, and the corrective actions modeled.

SECTION 2

SAN FRANCISCO

	<u>Page</u>
DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS	11
Selby Street	11
Baker Street	12
DATA SOURCES	12
Selby Street	15
Baker Street	15
VERIFICATION RESULTS	19
Dry Weather Flow	19
Combined Sewer Overflows	24
Selby Street	24
Baker Street	24
Receiving Waters	30
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED	34

SECTION 2

SAN FRANCISCO

The results of two drainage basin modeling efforts are reported in this section. The first, Selby Street, was the trial basin used in the basic development of many of the subroutines and, as such, was frequently mentioned in Volume I. The second basin, Baker Street, is the principal subject of this section and demonstrates a technique of transferring results between neighboring basins.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS

Selby Street

The Selby Street basin drains a major portion (3,800 acres) of the southeast quadrant of the city and discharges into inner portions of San Francisco Bay. The land use is predominantly (77 percent) residential. The total population is 88,000, or 24 persons per acre. The basin is approximately 35 percent impervious, and varies in elevation from 600 feet on its western boundary to sea level at its point of discharge.

The main trunk is 4 miles long and branches into approximately 130 miles of lateral conduits. It drops below sea level over its last mile and is therefore protected by an elevated weir and tide gates. This feature creates a significant impoundment (approximately 400,000 cubic feet) prior to overflows. The DWF interceptor has a maximum capacity equivalent to the expected runoff from 0.02 inch of rainfall per hour (Ref. 1).

The system carries an average DWF of 12 cfs and is designed to handle a 5-year design storm flow of 2,700 cfs.

Baker Street

The Baker Street basin drains a small, 187-acre, average-to-high income residential area adjacent to the Presidio in the northeast quadrant of the city. The main trunk sewer, 0.8 mile long, discharges into San Francisco Bay approximately 1 mile east of the Golden Gate Bridge. Characteristic photographs of the study area and outfall are shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2, respectively. The most notable topographical feature of the area is the sharp rise in elevation, from 90 feet to 350 feet in four city blocks, toward the southern boundary.

The drainage basin is 60 percent impervious and has a total population of 11,700 (including a population equivalent of 3,000 persons from the Presidio), or a density of approximately 50 persons per acre. The DWF averages 2.7 cfs and the design system capacity is 450 cfs.

A dissolved air flotation treatment facility, designed to treat combined sewer overflows at a flow rate up to 37 cfs (maximum hydraulic capacity of 60 cfs), is now under construction adjacent to the outfall. This project was undertaken by the City of San Francisco with grant assistance from the EPA (Project No. 11023 DXC).

DATA SOURCES

The City of San Francisco, Department of Public Works, furnished maps of the sewer system, catchbasin construction and locations, aerial



Figure 2-1. BAKER STREET STUDY AREA LOOKING NORTH
ON BRODERICK STREET FROM BROADWAY



Figure 2-2. BAKER STREET COMBINED SEWER OUTFALL

photographs of the study area, summaries of street cleaning data, and the sampling results of three storms on Baker Street (Ref. 2) and eight storms on Selby Street (Ref. 1).

The Baker Street storms were:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total Rainfall, in.</u>
February 24-25, 1969	0.25
April 4-5, 1969	0.33
October 15, 1969	1.67

Rainfall data from the city sources were supplemented by hourly rainfall data collected by the U. S. Weather Bureau and published by the U. S. Department of Commerce as local climatological data. The largest storm reported in the 1968 and 1969 data (December 19-20, 1969) as recorded at the Federal Building, San Francisco, was modeled for Baker Street for the treatment and receiving water tests.

The following census tract data for 1960, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce (Ref. 3), were used for the DWF computations:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Census Tract Table No.</u>
Total Population	P-1
Population Per Household	P-1
Median Income, Families	P-1
All Housing Units	H-1
Condition and Plumbing	H-1
Year Structure Built	H-1
Median Value	H-2
Renter Occupied	H-2

Subcatchments and sewer system representation for use in the model were determined from sewer maps, aerial photographs, and a half-day inspection of each field site.

Selby Street

The Selby Street system was subdivided into 26 subcatchments (15 acres minimum, 466 acres maximum) as listed in Table 2-1. Complete listings of the input data for selected computer runs are provided in Appendix A. Surface quality data are listed in Table 2-2. The sewer system was represented by 74 elements (37 manholes, 36 pipes, and 1 internal storage unit) as shown in Figure 2-3. The internal storage unit, element 74, was used to model the impoundment prior to overflow as previously described.

Baker Street

A total of 16 subcatchments (no minimum, 25 acres maximum), as shown in Figure 2-4, were selected for the watersheds, and 39 elements (20 manholes and 19 pipes, varying from 250 feet to 1,510 feet long) were selected for the sewer system. The sewer elements, with identifying numbers and inlet points, are shown in the figure. In this case approximately 30 percent of the total pipes in the system were modeled as compared to 7-1/2 percent for Selby Street.

Two sets of rainfall data were reviewed for the Baker Street modeling. The first gage was located adjacent to the project site but only about 15 feet (ground elevation) above sea level. The second gage was located 1-3/4 miles from the project site but at 70 feet above sea level.

Table 2-1. SELBY STREET SUBCATCHMENT DATA

SUBAREA NUMBER	GUTTER OR MANHOLE	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (AC)	PERCENT IMPERV.	SLOPE (FT/FT)	RESISTANCE FACTOR IMPERV.	PERV.	SURFACE STORAGE (IN) IMPERV.	PERV.
1	1	6000.	139.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
2	3	3400.	65.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
3	5	3000.	68.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
4	6	8000.	124.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
5	9	5000.	140.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
6	11	6000.	173.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
7	13	6000.	185.	35.0	0.035	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
8	17	3000.	86.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
9	21	5000.	287.	35.0	0.010	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
10	23	4000.	89.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
11	27	3000.	39.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
12	29	3000.	90.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
13	30	6000.	232.	35.0	0.035	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
14	34	3000.	77.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
15	41	4000.	414.	35.0	0.033	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
16	43	2000.	38.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
17	46	5000.	207.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
18	49	1000.	15.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
19	51	3600.	35.	40.0	0.010	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
20	53	4000.	109.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
21	59	6000.	118.	35.0	0.025	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
22	61	9400.	237.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
23	65	9000.	366.	35.0	0.035	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
24	67	5400.	64.	35.0	0.040	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
25	69	6800.	190.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184
26	71	5600.	213.	35.0	0.030	0.013	0.250	0.062	0.184

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBCATCHMENTS, 26

TOTAL TRIBUTARY AREA (ACRES), 3806.00

Table 2-2. SELBY STREET SURFACE QUALITY DATA

NUMBER OF SUBAREAS, KTHUM = 27
 NUMBER OF INLETS, NINLTS = 26
 TIME INTERVAL (MIN), DT = 5.00
 STORM START TIME (HR:MIN) = 8:55

DRYDAY = SC., CLFREQ = 15., NOPASS = 1

AVERAGE R.O. CB/ACRE, CRDEN = 1.
 CB CONTENTS MOD (MG/LI), CBDCD = 125.
 CB STORED VOLUME (GAL), CBVOL = 150.

KTHUM/INLET/ALAND	ASUR	GUTTER
1 1 2	139.00	360.00
2 3 2	65.00	100.00
3 5 2	68.00	164.00
4 6 1	124.00	320.00
5 9 2	140.00	500.00
6 11 1	173.00	804.00
7 13 2	185.00	750.00
8 17 2	86.00	292.00
9 21 1	287.00	716.00
10 23 2	89.00	929.50
11 27 2	39.00	66.00
12 29 2	90.00	316.00
13 30 2	232.00	566.20
14 34 2	77.00	396.00
15 41 2	277.00	1296.00
16 43 3	38.00	144.00
17 46 2	207.00	416.00
18 49 2	15.00	88.00
19 51 3	40.00	148.00
20 53 2	109.00	480.00
21 59 2	118.00	460.00
22 61 2	237.00	1052.00
23 65 2	366.00	1798.00
24 67 2	64.00	244.00
25 69 4	190.00	760.00
26 71 4	200.00	624.00
27 71 3	13.00	50.00

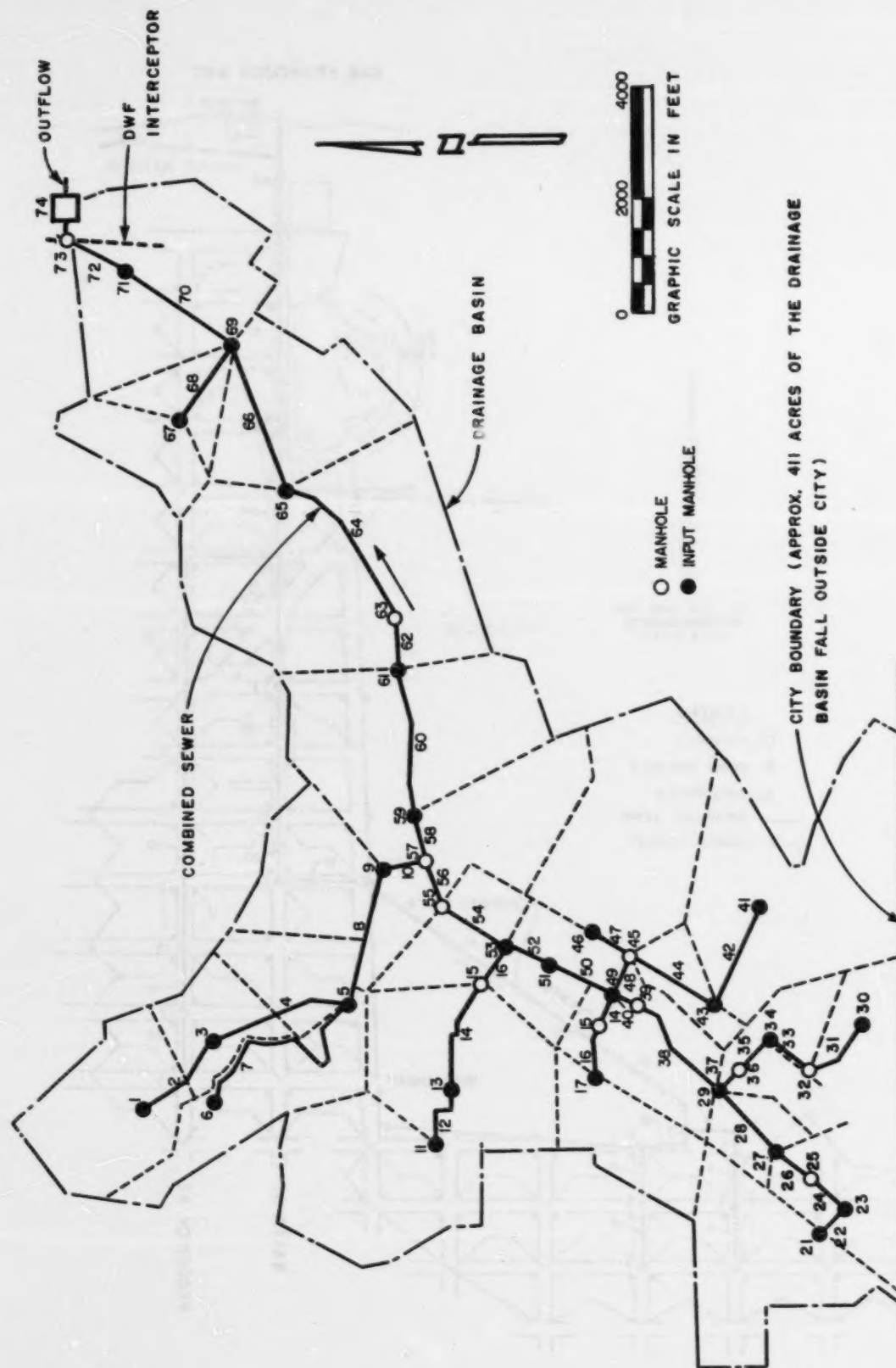


Figure 2-3. PLAN OF SELBY STREET SYSTEM

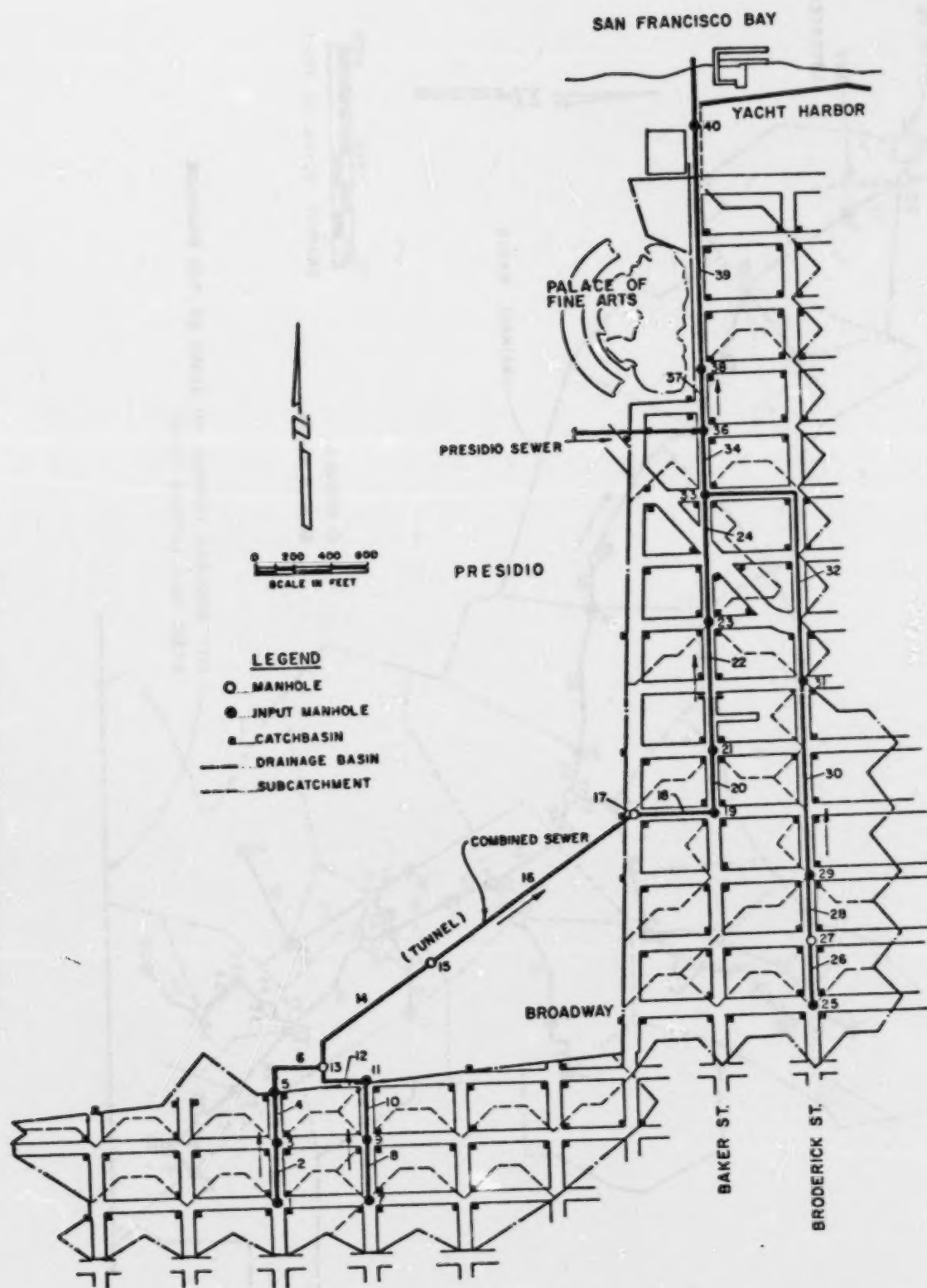


Figure 2-4. PLAN OF BAKER STREET SYSTEM

VERIFICATION RESULTS

Dry Weather Flow

Dry weather flow for Selby Street, shown in Table 2-3, was computed and adjusted to within 2 percent of the reported average daily values.

Hourly variations in quantity and quality were set equal to the average of the reported values. The correction factors obtained are shown in Table 2-4. Note that the maximum hourly BOD is $1.34 \times 1.77 = 2.37$ times the average at 9 p.m. and $0.30 \times 0.30 = 0.09$ times the average at 5 a.m., an overall variation of 26 to 1. For suspended solids, the overall variation is greater, reaching a maximum of 45 to 1. *The quality significance of the dry weather flow's contribution to combined sewage overflows is therefore largely dependent on the time (hours) of occurrence of the storm event.*

Table 2-5 shows the computed settled solids in the Selby Street pipe system before and after the November 6, 1966, storm. The large accumulations prior to the storm are typical for these first-of-the-season storms on the West Coast. The quality contribution to the overflow, where significant, is seen as the *first flush effect*.

The computed DWF results from Baker Street are compared to the reported values in Figure 2-5. The uncertain (no maps or population figures were furnished) contribution from the Presidio was represented as an industrial source entering at element 36 with somewhat stronger than average domestic waste characteristics. The hourly variation factors were transferred from the nearby Laguna Street area where a more

Table 2-3. SELBY STREET DRY WEATHER FLOW RESULTS

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF D W F FOR EACH SUBAREA											
		AIROD =	958.12 LBS PER D.	FS							
		AISS =	1197.53 LBS PER C	CFS							
		AICOLI =	2.10E 14 MPN/DI	PER CAPITA							
		ADWF =	12.20 CFS								
KNOWN INPUT		DWF CFS	+ INFIL CFS	= QDDWF CFS	KLA	DWBOD LBS/MIN	DWSS LBS/MIN	TOTPOP PERSONS	BODCONC MG/L	SSCONC MG/L	COLIFORMS MPN/100 ML
1	21	0.48	0.07	0.55		0.27	0.34				
2	23	0.26	0.04	0.29		0.18	0.22				
3	27	0.11	0.02	0.13		0.08	0.10				
4	30	0.48	0.07	0.55		0.33	0.42				
5	34	0.20	0.03	0.22		0.13	0.17				
6	29	0.26	0.04	0.30		0.18	0.22				
SUBTOTALS		1.79	0.25	2.04		5.96 LBS	7.32 LBS	17601.	153.	192.	7.41E 10
7	41	0.93	0.13	1.06	2	0.64	0.80				
8	43	0.12	0.02	0.14	2	0.08	0.10				
9	46	0.71	0.10	0.81	2	0.38	0.48				
10	17	0.21	0.03	0.24	2	0.11	0.14				
11	49	0.40	0.06	0.46	2	0.27	0.34				
SUBTOTALS		4.16	0.58	4.74		13.34 LBS	16.67 LBS	37364.	150.	188.	6.76E 10
12	51	0.11	0.01	0.12	2	0.07	0.09				
13	11	0.34	0.03	0.39	1	0.24	0.30				
14	13	0.44	0.06	0.50	2	0.24	0.30				
15	53	0.27	0.04	0.30	2	0.14	0.18				
SUBTOTALS		5.31	0.74	6.05		16.81 LBS	21.01 LBS	48286.	148.	186.	6.85E 10
16	6	0.23	0.03	0.26	1	0.17	0.21				
17	1	0.12	0.02	0.14	2	0.08	0.10				
18	3	0.12	0.02	0.13	2	0.08	0.10				
19	5	0.14	0.02	0.16	2	0.08	0.10				
20	9	0.38	0.03	0.44	2	0.21	0.26				
21	59	0.45	0.06	0.51	2	0.25	0.31				
SUBTOTALS		6.75	0.94	7.69		21.12 LBS	26.40 LBS	63041.	147.	183.	7.04E 10
22	61	0.73	0.10	0.84	2	0.40	0.51				
23	65	1.03	0.14	1.17	2	0.57	0.71				
231	65	0.05	0.0	0.05	4	0.09	0.07				
SUBTOTALS		8.56	1.18	9.75		26.46 LBS	32.86 LBS	80556.	145.	180.	7.09E 10
24	67	0.36	0.05	0.41	2	0.20	0.25				
251	69	0.03	0.0	0.03	4	0.04	0.07				
252	69	0.03	0.0	0.03	4	0.04	0.07				
253	69	1.12	0.0	1.12	4	0.84	1.26				
25	69	0.16	0.02	0.18	2	0.09	0.11				
SUBTOTALS		10.29	1.26	11.54		32.56 LBS	41.67 LBS	85960.	151.	193.	6.39E 10
26	71	0.23	0.03	0.26	2	0.13	0.16				
261	71	0.10	0.0	0.10	4	0.19	0.22				
SUBTOTALS		10.62	1.29	11.91		34.14 LBS	43.58 LBS	88345.	153.	196.	6.37E 10
TOTALS		10.62	1.29	11.91		34.14 LBS	43.58 LBS	88346.	153.	196.	6.37E 10
COMPARISON OF MEASURED AND CALCULATED TOTAL SEWAGE FLOW: ADWF = 12.20 CFS SMTDWF = 11.91 CFS CORRECTION FACTOR (CF2) OF 1.02 APPLIED TO THE DWF (QUANTITY AND QUALITY) AT EACH INLET											

Table 2-4. SELBY STREET DRY WEATHER FLOW VARIATION FACTORS

DAILY AND HOURLY CORRECTION FACTORS FOR SEWAGE DATA				
DAY	DVDWF	DVBOD	DVSS	DVCOLI
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	
2	1.000	1.000	1.000	
3	1.000	1.000	1.000	
4	1.000	1.000	1.000	
5	1.000	1.000	1.000	
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	
HOOR				
1	0.760	0.730	0.840	0.840
2	0.500	0.550	0.570	0.570
3	0.400	0.340	0.370	0.370
4	0.320	0.300	0.270	0.270
5	0.300	0.300	0.230	0.230
6	0.320	0.300	0.150	0.150
7	0.470	0.610	0.570	0.570
8	1.040	0.880	0.990	0.990
9	1.410	1.220	1.310	1.310
10	1.370	1.220	1.460	1.460
11	1.380	1.250	1.540	1.540
12	1.370	1.250	1.580	1.580
13	1.310	1.220	1.480	1.480
14	1.210	1.190	1.310	1.310
15	1.170	1.160	1.070	1.070
16	1.110	1.130	1.010	1.010
17	1.140	1.070	0.970	0.970
18	1.150	1.040	0.920	0.920
19	1.270	1.280	1.040	1.040
20	1.370	1.520	1.240	1.240
21	1.340	1.770	1.460	1.460
22	1.210	1.490	1.410	1.410
23	1.120	1.220	1.170	1.170
24	0.980	0.940	1.010	1.010

Table 2-5. SELBY STREET - COMPUTED SETTLED SOLIDS IN THE PIPE SYSTEM BEFORE AND AFTER STORM

INITIAL BED OF SOLIDS (LBS) IN SEWER DUE TO 50.0 DAYS OF DRY WEATHER PRIOR TO STORM		BED OF SOLIDS IN SEWER AT END OF STORM	
ELEMENT NUMBER	SOLIDS IN BOTTOM (LBS)	ELEMENT NUMBER	SOLIDS IN BOTTOM (LBS)
2	0.0	2	0.0
4	0.02668	4	0.00001
7	0.29763	7	0.00038
8	0.14997	8	0.00010
10	0.0	10	0.0
12	0.13717	12	0.00007
14	0.99266	14	0.00120
16	2.36231	16	0.00365
18	0.90106	18	0.00149
20	10.70633	20	0.01414
22	1.15119	22	0.00143
24	0.32877	24	0.00012
26	0.59344	26	0.00044
28	3.48855	28	0.00546
31	0.53567	31	0.00051
33	0.80866	33	0.00096
35	1.74615	35	0.00248
37	0.25363	37	0.00013
38	2.71647	38	0.00372
40	2.83775	40	0.00387
42	1.49950	42	0.00162
44	4.81593	44	0.00754
47	4.01854	47	0.00687
48	1.03989	48	0.00097
50	0.0	50	0.0
52	3.15479	52	0.00336
54	1.14104	54	0.00056
56	11.25840	56	0.01684
58	3.57339	58	0.00370
60	10.62061	60	0.01346
62	0.04679	62	0.0
64	26.60228	64	0.04175
66	55.98730	66	0.09837
68	7.81516	68	0.00892
70	1080.21924	70	1.54411
72	1704.82935	72	2.60031

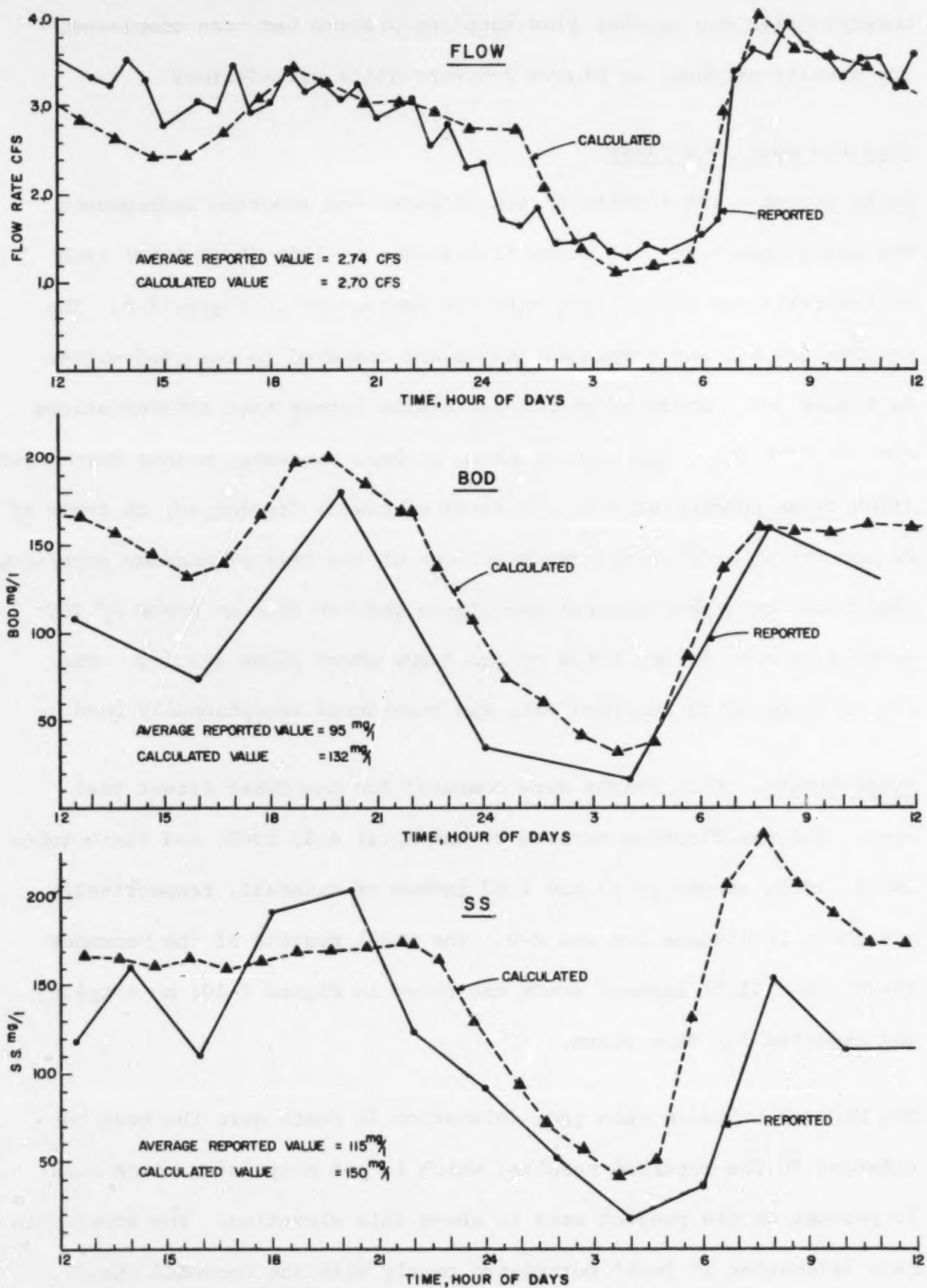


Figure 2-5. BAKER STREET DRY WEATHER FLOW COMPARISONS WITH REPORTED VALUES

comprehensive dry weather flow sampling program had been completed. The results as shown in Figure 2-5 were quite satisfactory.

Combined Sewer Overflows

Selby Street. The results of the computed and reported hydrographs for Selby Street for the storm of November 6, 1966 (0.94 total inch of rainfall) are shown along with the hyetograph in Figure 2-6. The results for BOD and suspended solids are compared to reported values in Figure 2-7. Units of pounds per minute rather than concentrations were used in the comparison as these reflect the total pounds discharged (flow times concentration). *In terms of pounds discharged, an error of 20 percent in predicting concentrations at the time of maximum overflow, could have an effect several magnitudes greater than an error of 100 percent or more at the tails of the curve where flows are low.* The fit of computed to reported data was considered exceptionally good.

Baker Street. Four storms were computed for the Baker Street test area. The verification results of the April 4-5, 1969, and the October 14-15, 1969, storms (0.33 and 1.67 inches of rainfall, respectively) are shown in Figures 2-8 and 2-9. The model results of the December 19-20, 1969 (2.51 inches) storm are shown in Figure 2-10; no sampling was reported for this storm.

The Federal Building rain gage (elevation 70 feet) gave the best correlation to the reported results, which is not surprising since over 70 percent of the project area is above this elevation. The lower rain gage (elevation 15 feet) correlated poorly with the recorded runoff,

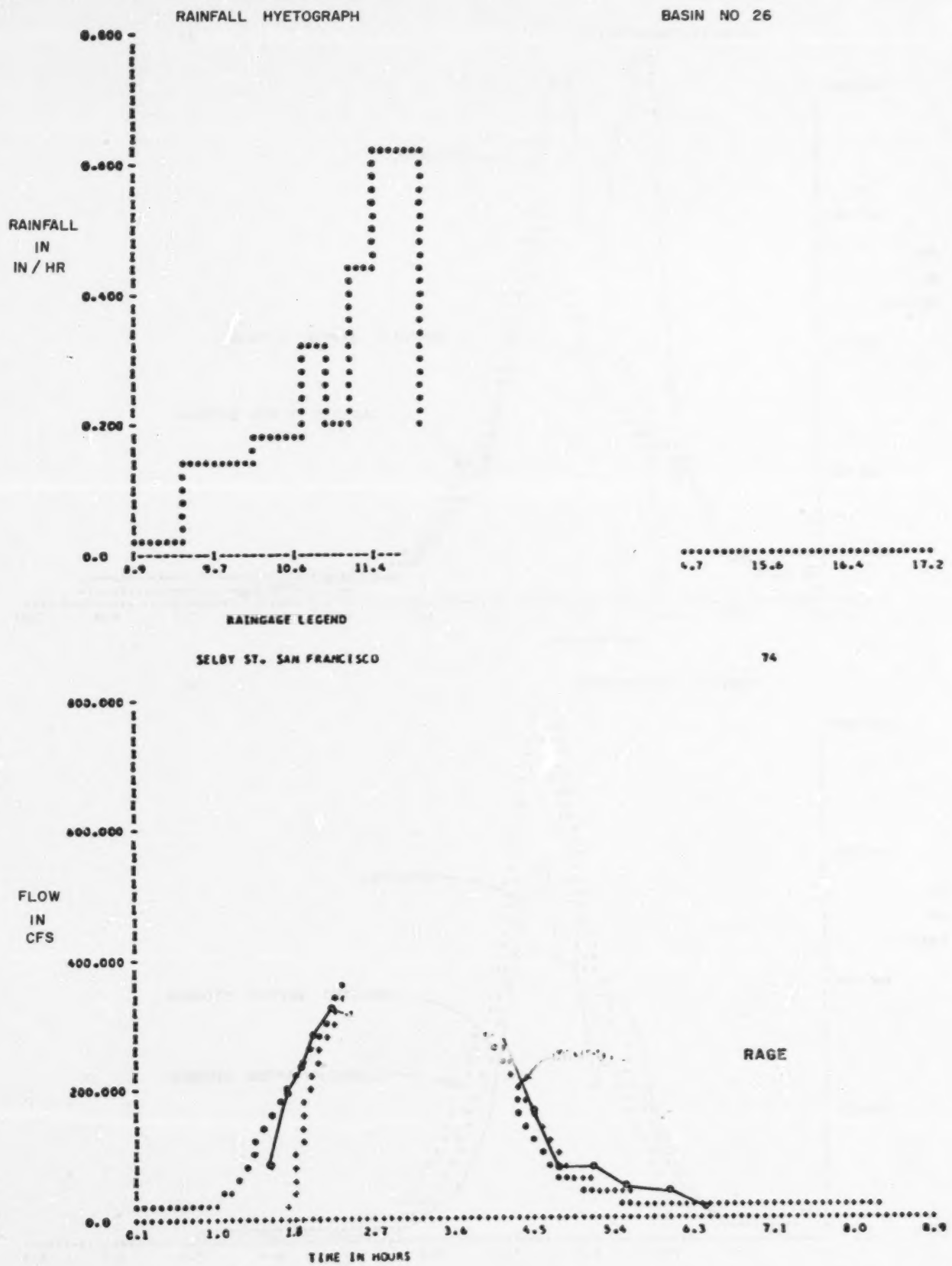


Figure 2-6. SELBY STREET COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS - QUANTITY

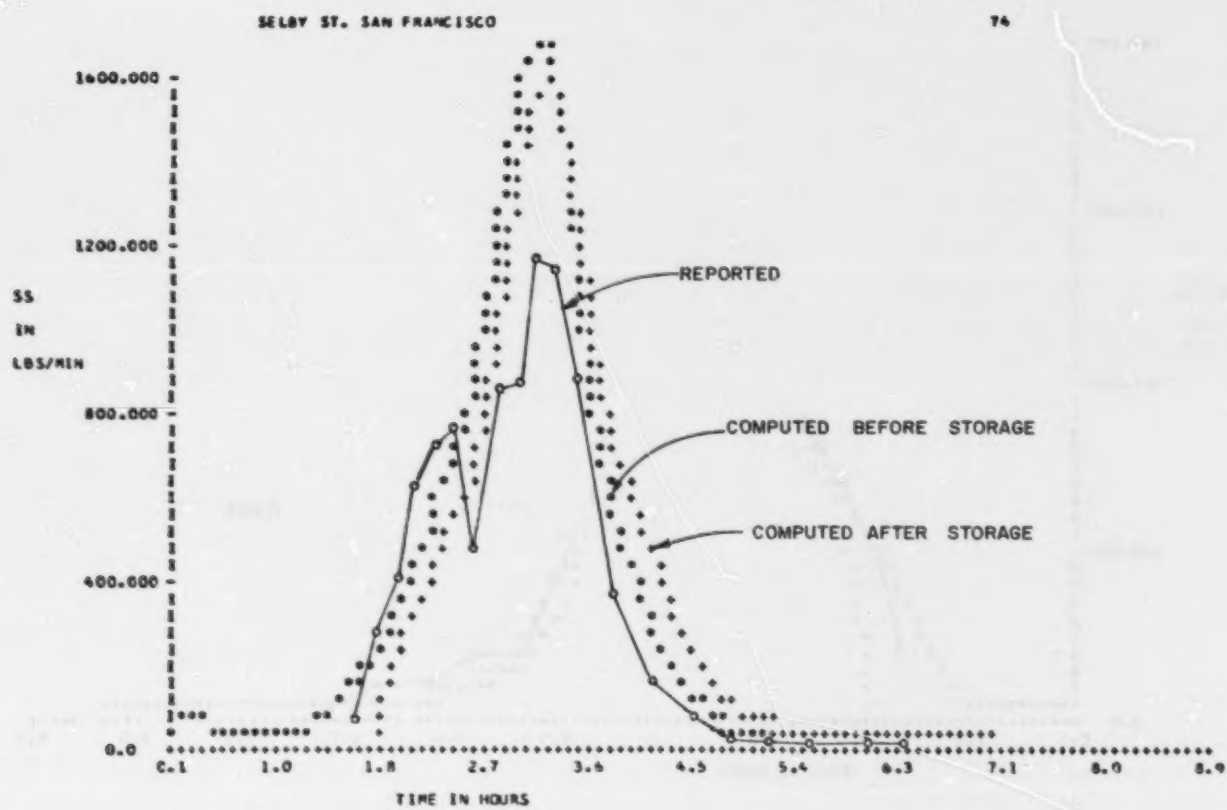
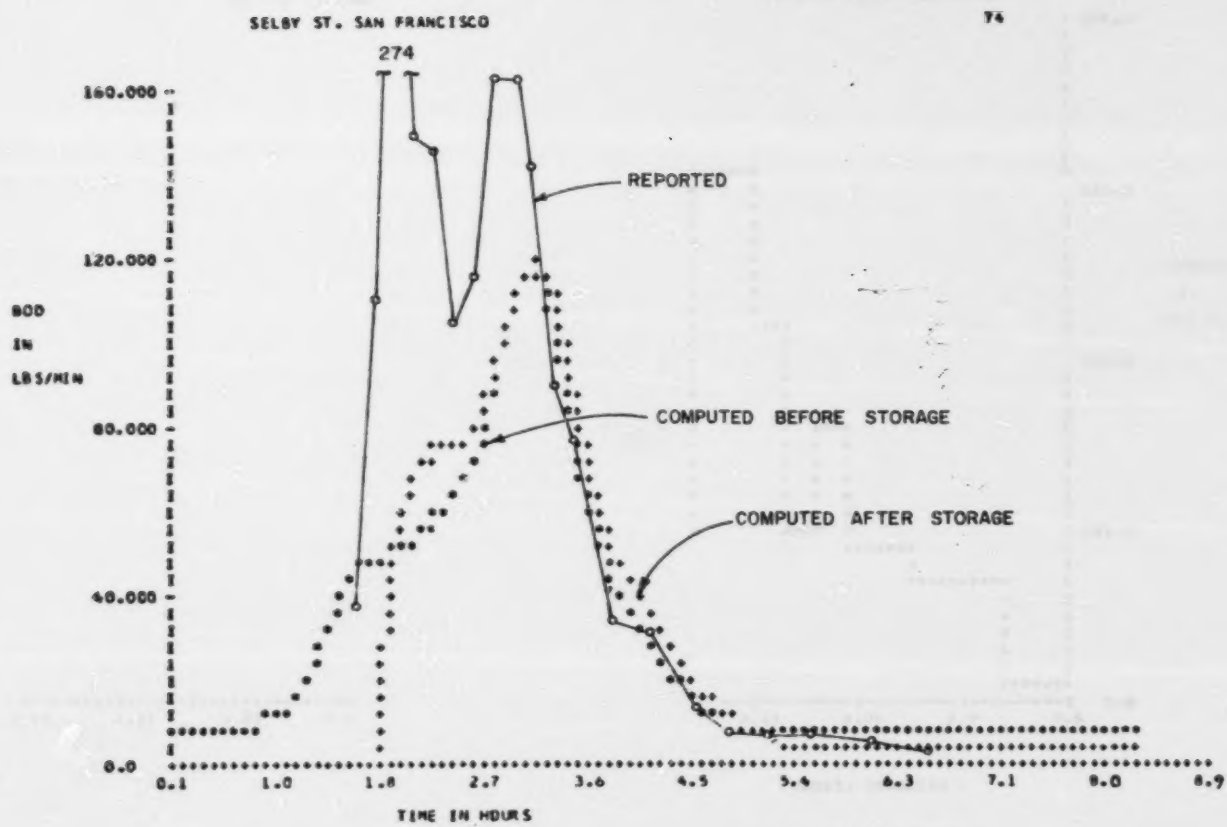


Figure 2-7. SELBY STREET COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS - QUALITY

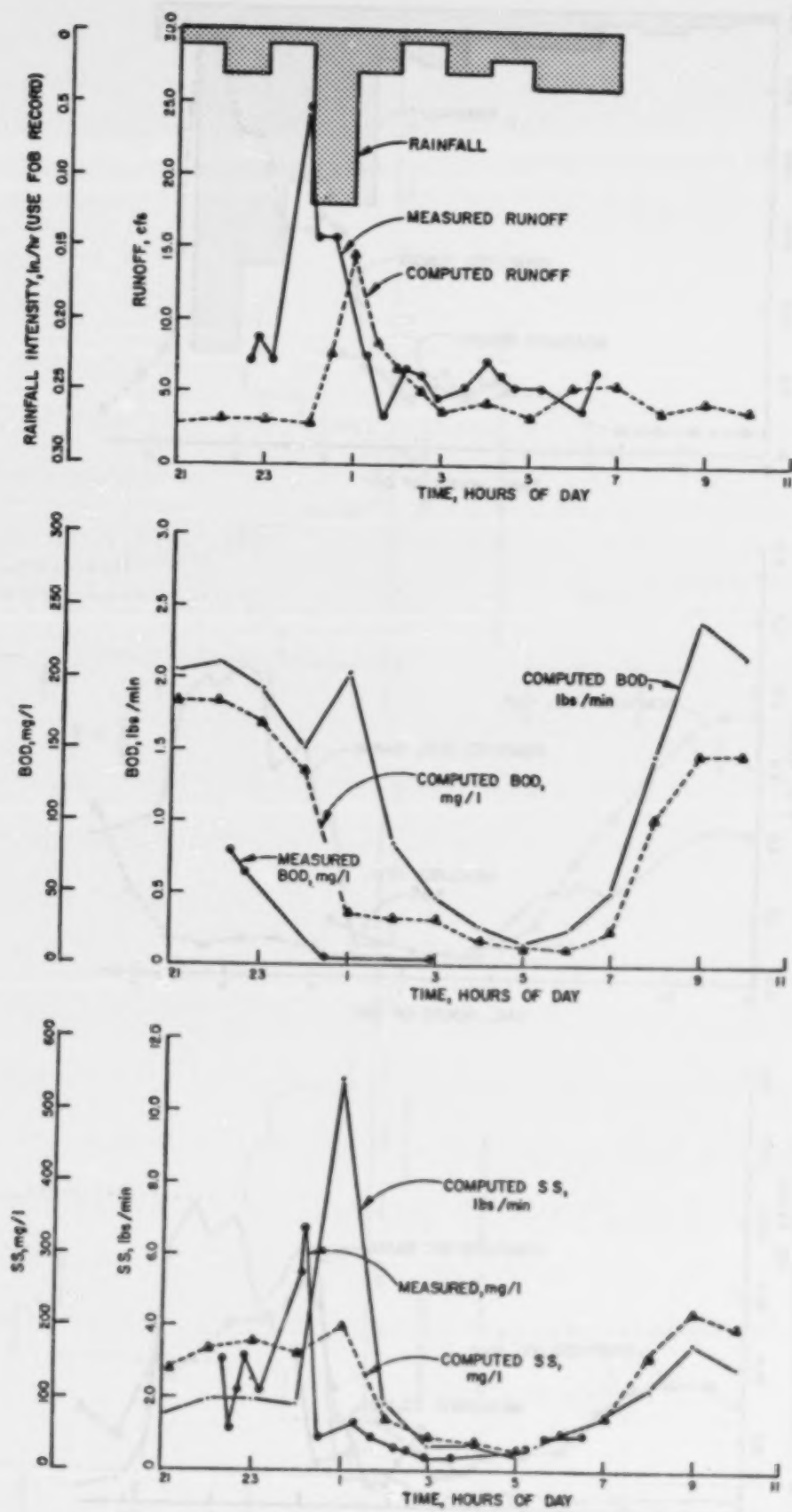


Figure 2-8. BAKER STREET COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS - STORM OF APRIL 4-5, 1969

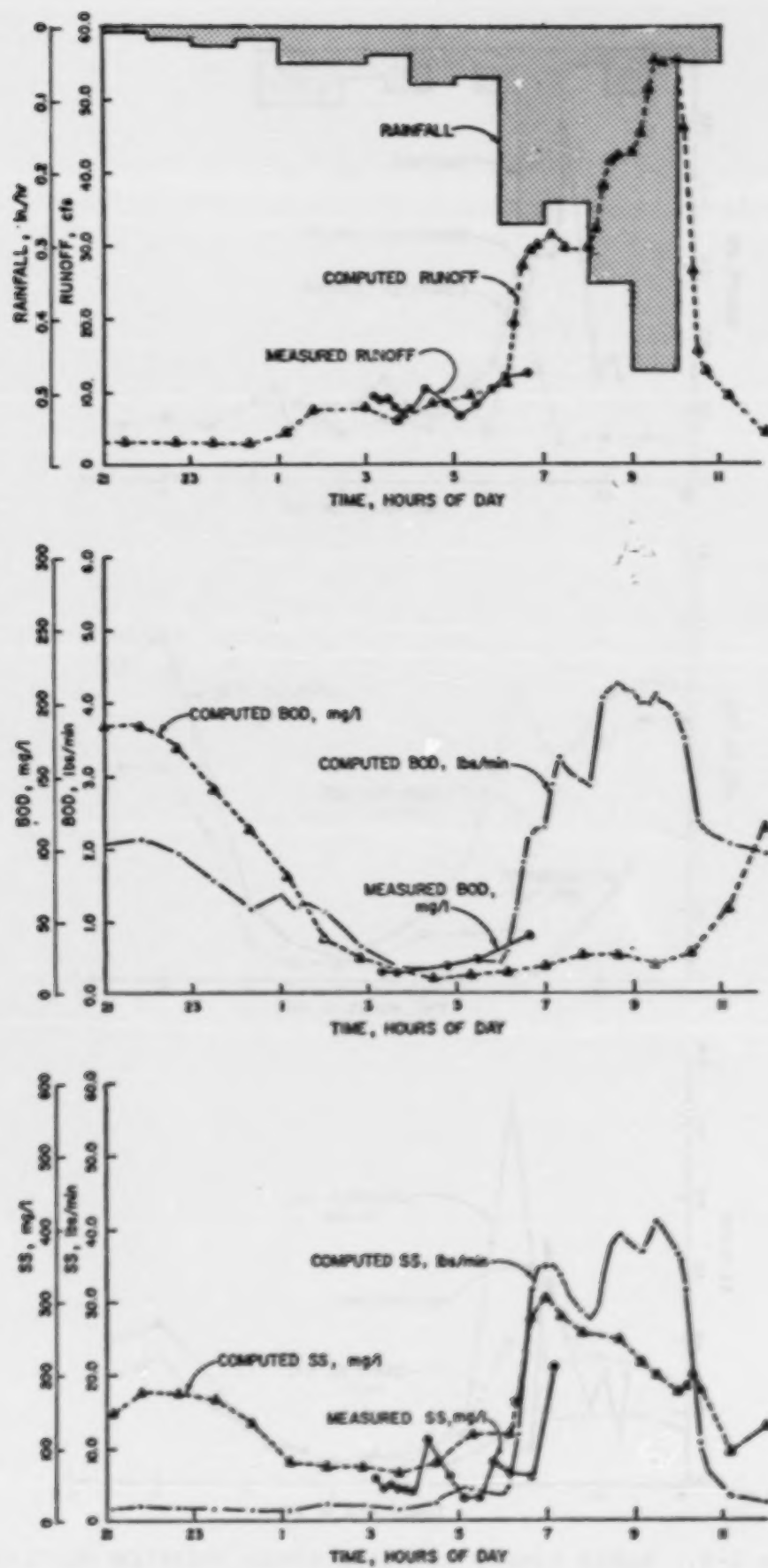


Figure 2-9. BAKER STREET COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS - STORM OF OCTOBER 14-15, 1969

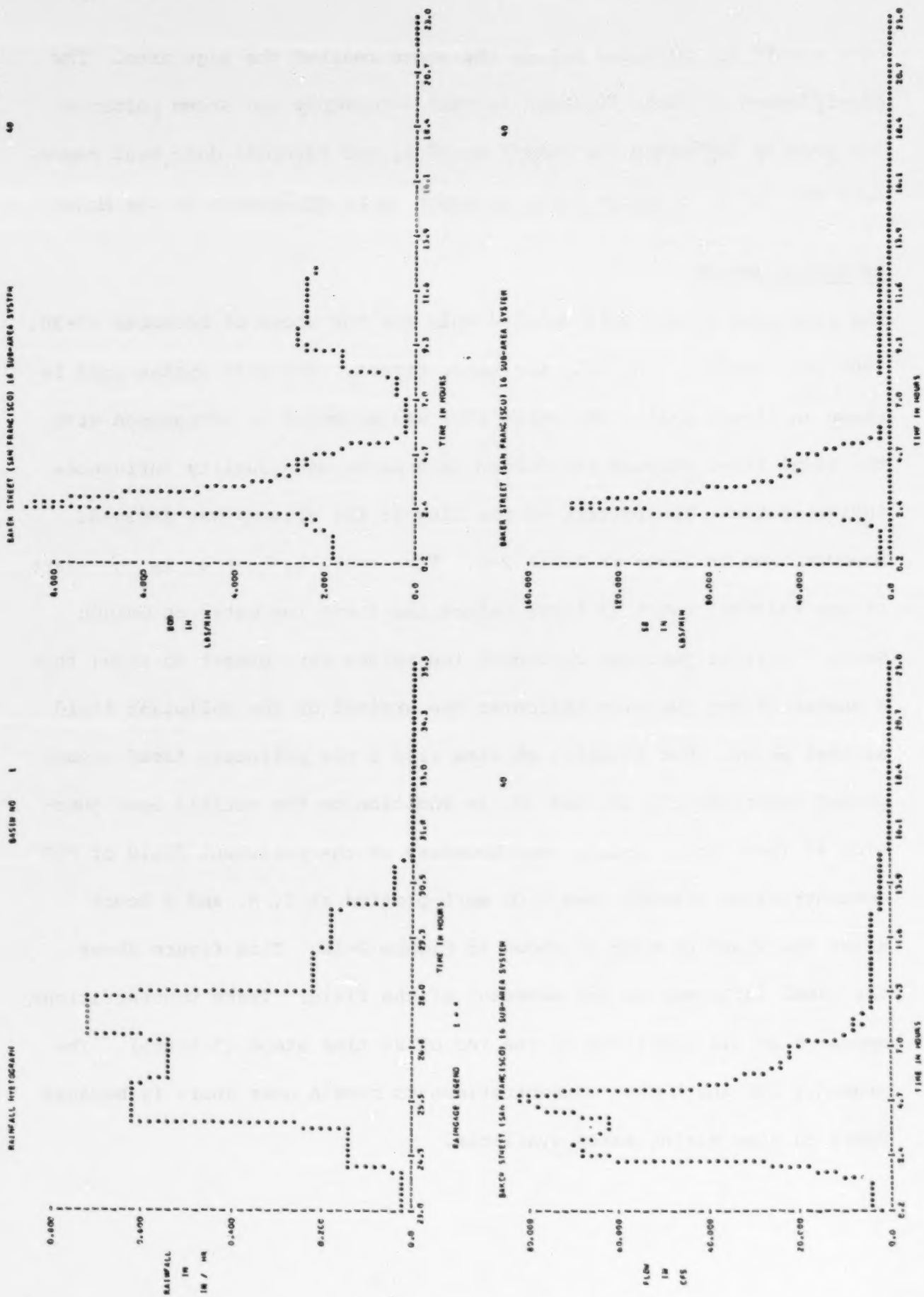


Figure 2-10. BAKER STREET COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS - STORM OF DECEMBER 19-20, 1969

once runoff was recorded before the storm reached the gage area. *The significance of these findings is that topography and storm patterns can greatly influence the runoff results, and rainfall data must represent the entire drainage basin in order to be applicable to the Model.*

Receiving Waters

The receiving waters were modeled only for the storm of December 19-20, 1969 (the largest) and only for Baker Street. The grid system used is shown in Figure 2-11. The storm flow was so small in comparison with the tidal flows through the Golden Gate as to make quality influences indiscernible. The pattern of the flow in the estuary was defined, however, and is shown in Table 2-6. Time cycle 1, hour 0, is the start of the rainfall event (3 hours before the first low water at Golden Gate). Initial junction concentration values were preset to zero; thus a number at any junction indicates the arrival of the pollutant field at that point. For example, at time step 2 the pollutant field encompassed junctions 27, 28, and 33, in addition to the outfall near junction 40 (see Figure 2-11). The boundary of the pollutant field of BOD concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/L plotted at 3, 4, and 5 hours after the start of rain is shown in Figure 2-12. This figure shows the tidal influence on the movement of the field. Trace concentrations appeared at all junctions at the end of 20 time steps (5 hours). The tendency for the higher concentrations to remain near shore is because there is less mixing water available.

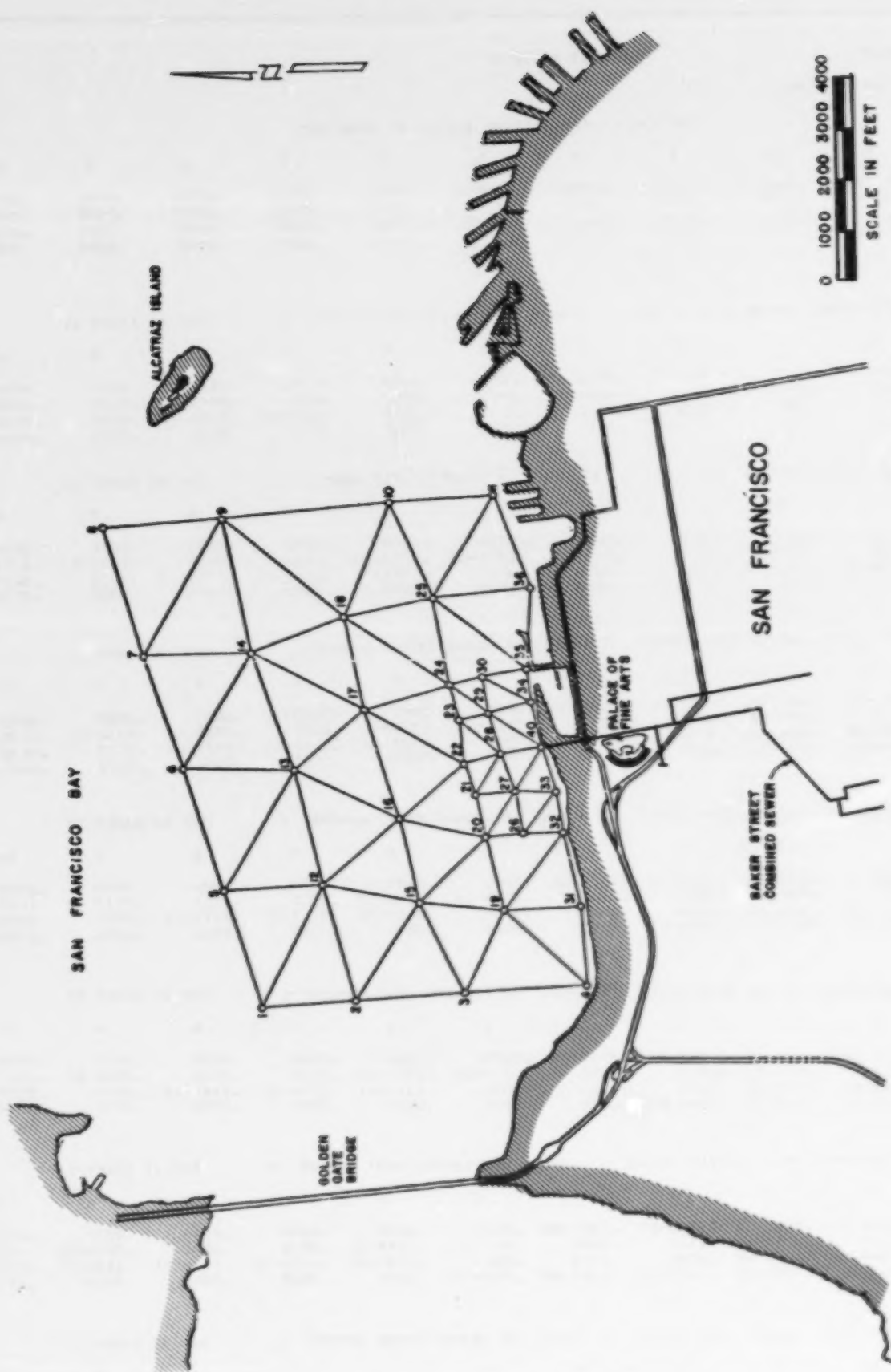


Figure 2-11. BAKER STREET RECEIVING WATER GRID SYSTEM

Table 2-6. COMPUTED BOD CONCENTRATIONS IN RECEIVING WATER

CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1		BOD AT BAKER ST									
STNK CONCENTRATION		.00									
		INITIAL CONCENTRATIONS (MGO) BY JUNCTION									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21 TO 30		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
31 TO 40		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		2 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21 TO 30		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
31 TO 40		.0000	.0000	.9594-02	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1635-02	.2835-08	.0000	.0000

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		4 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1721-05	.1951-11	.0000	.0000	.4102-04	.1903-03
21 TO 30		.5500-04	.7446-11	.0000	.0000	.0000	.4314-02	.5562-02	.1560-10	.0000	.0000
31 TO 40		.3903-03	.4751-02	.4390-01	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.8598-01

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		6 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.1670-13	.1887-05	.7102-04	.3556-03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.2541-12	.0000	.0000	.7123-04	.1574-11	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21 TO 30		.1030-03	.2629-12	.0000	.0000	.0000	.8101-02	.5481-02	.3879-14	.0000	.0000
31 TO 40		.6142-02	.1554-01	.5235-01	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.6384-01

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		8 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.6253-13	.2237-04	.5810-03	.2134-02	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.2401-12	.0000	.0000	.2263-03	.4956-12	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21 TO 30		.9419-04	.7662-14	.0000	.0000	.0000	.7634-02	.7111-02	.3171-18	.0000	.2132-02
31 TO 40		.1376-01	.1812-01	.5428-01	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1403-00

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		10 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.6194-13	.5195-04	.1034-02	.3737-02	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.1333-12	.0000	.0000	.2957-03	.1575-12	.0000	.0000	.2350-02	.1850-02
21 TO 30		.1088-03	.2309-15	.0000	.0000	.0000	.1324-01	.1277-01	.2794-22	.0000	.0000
31 TO 40		.1633-01	.1520-01	.7648-01	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.3718-00

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		15 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.2819-13	.9343-04	.1585-02	.3897-02	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11 TO 20		.0000	.4009-12	.0000	.0000	.5933-03	.3156-13	.0000	.0000	.3559-02	.4554-02
21 TO 30		.3304-03	.4895-18	.0000	.0000	.0000	.2891-01	.2262-01	.1502-27	.1478-05	.0000
31 TO 40		.1464-01	.2146-01	.7980-01	.1282-00	.7224-03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.6692-00

JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS DURING TIME CYCLE 1 HOUR		20 CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1									
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		.0000	.9398-04	.1582-02	.3897-02	.1247-05	.4460-06	.2028-07	.1455-16	.3554-06	.1182-02
11 TO 20		.6893-01	.6100-04	.2965-04	.4884-05	.7912-03	.4986-03	.1955-03	.3813-04	.2338-02	.2676-02
21 TO 30		.3479-02	.3134-02	.3314-02	.2061-02	.4710-02	.1014-01	.1593-01	.2034-01	.2498-01	.3145-01
31 TO 40		.4245-02	.5419-02	.1169-01	.1334-00	.9896-01	.1756-00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.8121-01

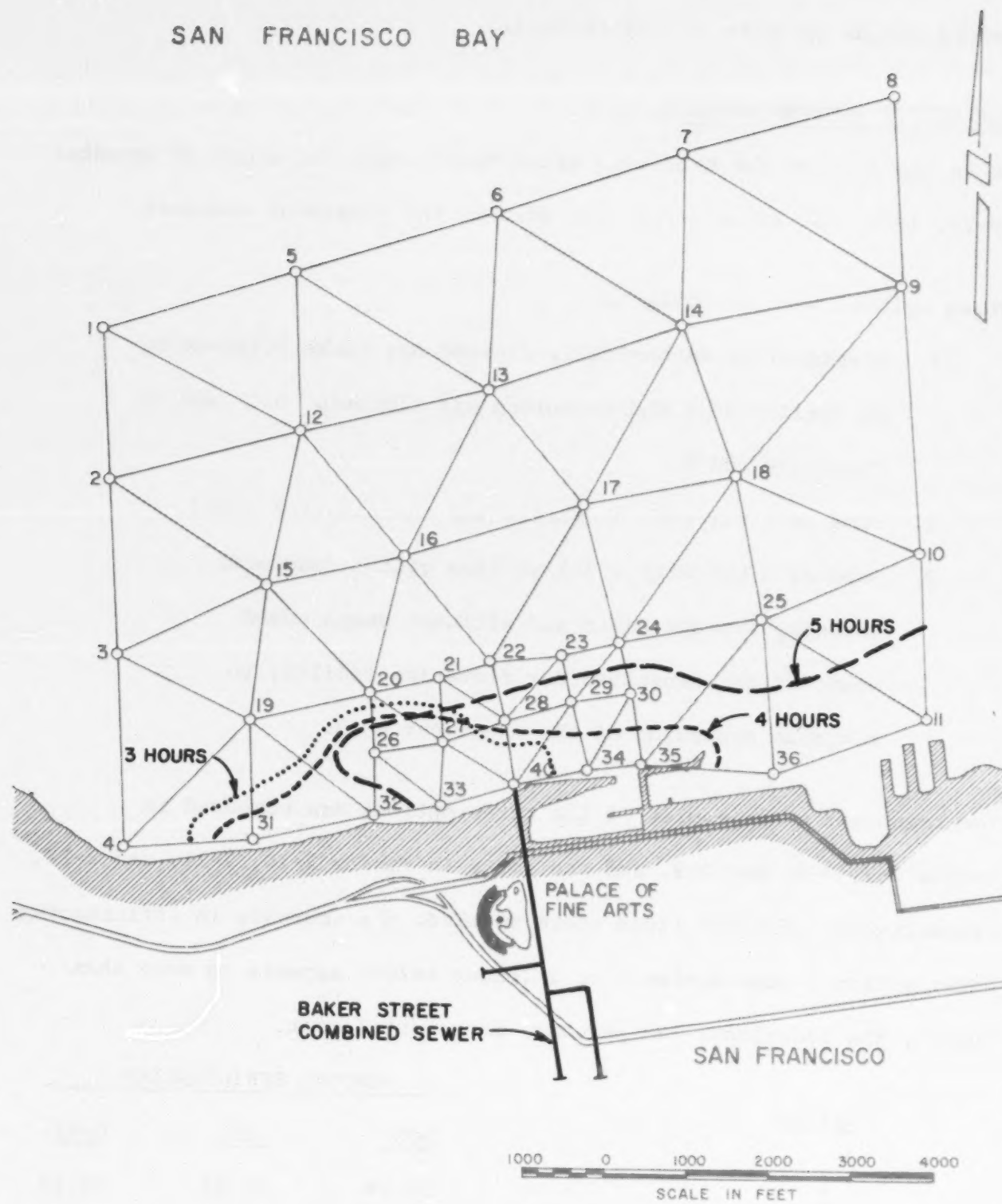


Figure 2-12. BAKER STREET RECEIVING WATER BOD MOVEMENT

The concentration versus time history at three junction points for suspended solids is shown in Figure 2-13.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED

As in the case of the Receiving Water Model, only the storm of December 19-20, 1969, for Baker Street was used in the treatment analysis.

Three options were investigated:

1. Treatment by mechanically cleaned bar racks followed by an on-line 25.0 mgd dissolved air flotation unit and no chemicals added.
2. Same as 1 but with chemicals and chlorination added.
3. Same as 2 but with a 3.5 million gallon (maximum) capacity storage basin and effluent pumps added ahead of the dissolved air flotation facility to minimize bypassing of the treatment unit.

The treatment efficiencies of the three options are compared in Tables 2-7, 2-8, and 2-9, and the costs in Tables 2-10, 2-11, and 2-12, respectively. For the large storm modeled, the increase in efficiencies under option 3 over option 1 or 2 (shown below) appears to more than justify the additional (28 percent) incremental cost.

<u>Option</u>	<u>REMOVAL EFFICIENCIES</u>		
	<u>BOD</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>Coli</u>
1	36.5%	49.2%	58.1%
2	36.7	49.2	72.8
3	58.4	64.9	99.9

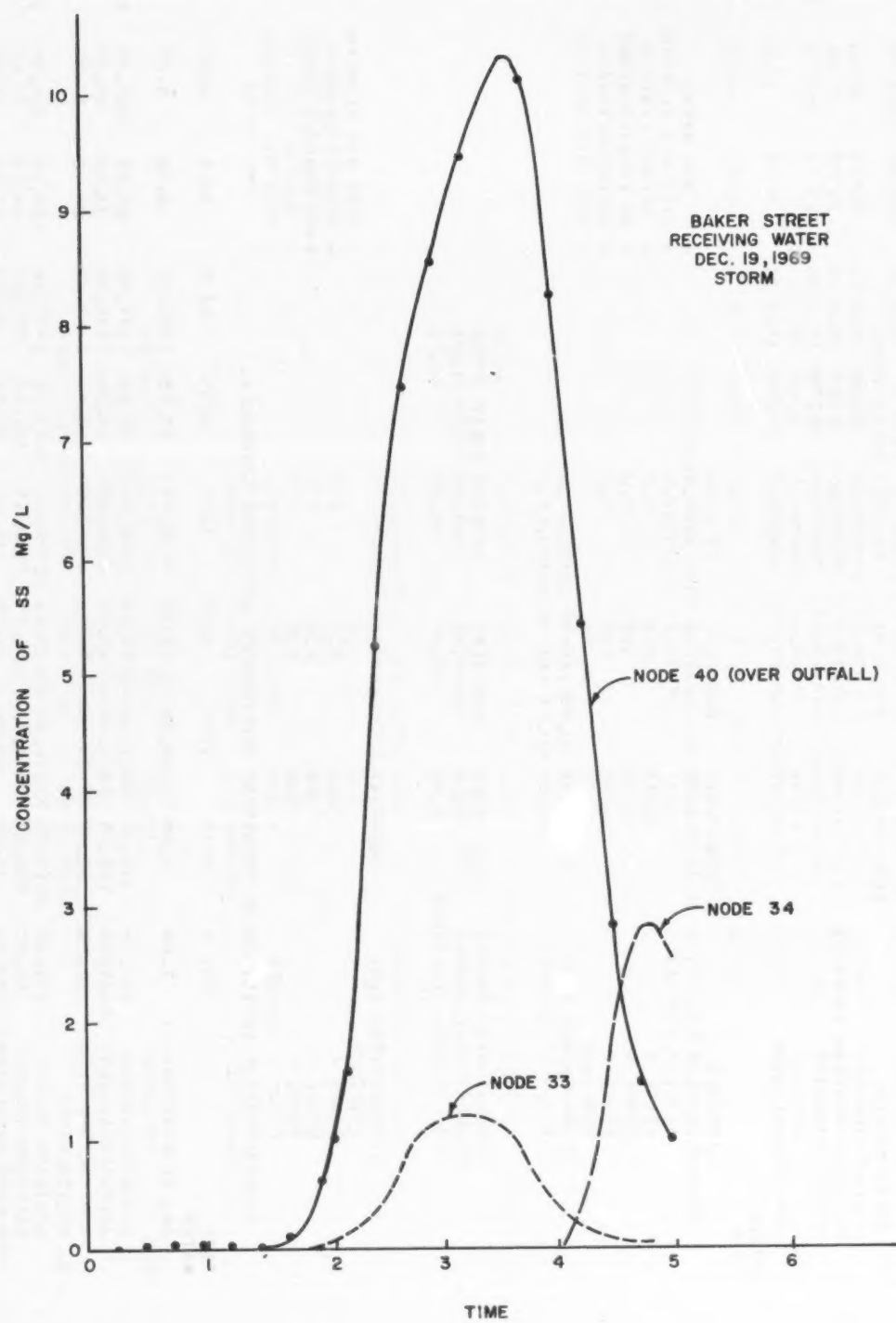


Figure 2-13. CONCENTRATION HISTORY AT THREE JUNCTION POINTS

Table 2-7. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS - OPTION 1

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

TOTALS		FLOW (MG/G.)	POD (LR)	SS (LR)	COLIF (MPN)						
INPUT		8.163	70008.1	1300254.0	2.44E 15						
OVERFLOW (BYPASS)		2.448	27623.7	530071.6	4.60E 14						
TREATED		5.713	42367.3	760826.6	1.70E 15						
REMOVED		0.046	26485.6	640764.3	1.43E 15						
RELEASED		8.075	45115.0	660550.3	1.03E 15						
REMOVALS		FLOW (MG/G.)	POD (LR)	SS (LR)							
LEVEL 1		0.000	12.8	257.0							
LEVEL 3 (TOTAL)		0.006	26472.8	630047.6							
LEVEL 4		0.000	0.0	0.0							
LEVEL 5		0.000	0.0	0.0							
LEVEL 7		0.000	0.0	0.0							
WASH:											
BAR RACKS		34.262 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)									
EFFLUENT SCREENS		0.000 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)									
REMOVAL PERCENTAGES		FLOW (VOL)	POD (LR)	SS (LR)	COLIF (MPN)						
OF OVERALL TREATMENT		1.05	36.46	43.22	58.06						
OF TREATED EFFLUENTS		1.50	50.60	82.00	77.72						
CONSUMPTIONS (LR)		CHLORINE	POLYMERS								
LEVEL 3		0.0	0.0								
LEVEL 4		0.0	0.0								
LEVEL 7		0.0	0.0								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0								
REPRESENTATIVE VARIATION OF TREATMENT PERFORMANCE WITH TIME (OVERALL).											
TIME	2:35	0:15	1:25	2:35	3:45	4:55	6:05	7:15	8:25	9:35	10:45
WATER											
AV. FLOW (GFS)	2.60	3.63	64.74	61.83	80.03	29.38	71.11	6.48	4.20	3.54	3.40
ROD											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	167.10	139.74	2081.69	1710.65	504.16	81.47	71.08	80.87	163.20	180.54	183.65
RELEASED (MG/L)	67.65	137.25	1923.01	782.04	624.70	43.34	34.18	32.68	66.10	73.10	74.36
% REDUCTION (LR)	60.06	60.03	35.06	37.36	28.90	48.78	53.80	60.13	60.07	60.06	60.06
S. SOLIDS											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	201.42	2112.95	53170.20	23600.04	11726.66	1617.71	1375.64	499.64	315.65	268.08	237.81
RELEASED (MG/L)	56.09	144.57	27265.06	11601.79	7138.47	296.20	250.03	94.27	77.42	60.55	63.78
% REDUCTION (LR)	72.54	92.05	49.14	51.05	39.49	82.06	82.07	81.39	75.80	74.41	73.54
COLIFORMS											
ARRIVING (MPN/100ML)	3.14E 07	2.18E 07	1.50E 07	6.70E 06	3.32E 06	7.13E 05	1.15E 06	1.31E 07	3.62E 07	3.77E 07	3.52E 07
RELEASED (MPN/100ML)	9.73E 06	3.97E 06	7.60E 06	3.34E 06	2.82E 06	1.20E 05	2.60E 05	2.48E 06	8.88E 06	9.77E 06	9.42E 06
% REDUCTION (LR)	72.60	82.09	49.17	51.08	39.50	82.10	82.11	81.43	75.86	74.47	73.60

BAR RACKS

= DISS AIR FLOAT+IN

= BYPASS LEVEL 4

= NO FFCL. SCREENS

= NO CONTACT TANK

= DISS AIR FLOAT+IN

= BYPASS LEVEL 4

= NO CONTACT TANK

= BAR RACKS
= DISS AIR FLOAT'N
= BYPASS LEVEL 4
= NO EFFL. SCREENS
= NO CONTACT TANK

= DISS AIR FLOAT'N
= BYPASS LEVEL 4
= NO CONTACT TANK

Table 2-8. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS - OPTION 2

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

TOTALS	FLOW (M.G.)	PON (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
INPUT	8.161	7608.1	1360754.0	2.64E 14
OVERFLOW (BYPASS)	2.448	27432.7	519071.5	5.60E 14
TREATED	5.713	43367.1	780426.6	1.70E 14
REMOVED	0.086	26025.3	640322.9	1.70E 14
RELEASED	8.075	44075.3	640671.9	5.71E 14

= BAR RACKS
= DISS AIR FLOATATION
= BYPASS LEVEL 4
= NO EFFL. SCREENS
= NO CONTACT TANK

REMOVALS	FLOW (M.G.)	PON (LB)	SS (LB)
LEVEL 1	0.000	12.8	257.0
LEVEL 3 (TOTAL)	0.086	26012.4	640065.9
LEVEL 4	0.000	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 5	0.000	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 7	0.000	0.0	0.0
TPASU2			
33P RACKS	34.262 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CH.CU.FT.)		
EFFLUENT SCREENS	0.000 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CH.CU.FT.)		

REMOVAL PERCENTAGES OF OVERALL TREATMENT OF TREATED FRACTIONS	FLOW (VOL)	PON (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
	1.05	36.66	40.23	72.76
	1.50	60.91	67.01	99.90

= DISS AIR FLOATATION
= BYPASS LEVEL 4
= NO CONTACT TANK

CO. SUMPTIONS (LB)	CHLORINE	POLYMER
LEVEL 1	650.2	571.2
LEVEL 4	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	650.2	571.2

REPRESENTATIVE VARIATION OF TREATMENT PERFORMANCE WITH TIME (OVERALL).

TIME	2:15	0:15	1:25	2:35	3:45	4:55	6:05	7:15	8:25	9:35	10:45
WATER											
AV. FLOW (CFS)	2.67	3.63	64.24	61.83	80.03	29.38	21.11	6.48	4.29	3.54	3.40
BOO											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	167.09	118.74	2981.68	1238.65	594.14	43.47	72.08	80.87	163.29	180.54	183.65
RELEASED (MG/L)	67.55	137.25	1923.01	732.04	424.00	33.74	29.48	32.68	66.10	71.10	74.36
% REDUCTION (LB)	60.06	60.03	35.06	37.36	29.00	60.13	60.15	60.13	60.07	60.06	60.05
S. SOLIDS											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	201.42	211.05	53170.30	23608.04	11728.66	1617.71	1375.64	499.64	315.45	268.08	237.81
RELEASED (MG/L)	35.77	192.57	27245.06	11601.73	7132.47	296.20	250.03	90.18	56.61	47.03	42.41
% REDUCTION (LB)	92.48	82.05	49.14	51.05	39.49	87.06	87.07	82.19	82.31	82.36	82.41
COLIFORMS											
ARR (MPN/100ML)	3.14E 07	2.18E 07	1.50E 07	6.70E 06	3.72E 06	7.13E 05	1.31E 05	1.31E 07	3.62E 07	3.77E 07	3.52E 07
REL (MPN/100ML)	3.05E 06	2.17E 06	6.07E 06	2.50E 06	1.74E 06	7.00E 07	1.14E 07	1.30E 06	3.55E 06	3.68E 06	3.43E 06
% REDUCTION (LB)	99.30	99.00	59.97	62.20	48.10	97.90	99.00	99.90	99.00	99.00	99.00

Table 2-9. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS - OPTION 3

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

TOTALS	FLOW (M.G.)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
INPUT	7.860	765.6	3982.4	1.51E 14
OVERFLOW (BYPASS)	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.00E-01
TREATED	7.860	765.6	3982.4	1.51E 14
REMOVED	0.118	447.6	2558.7	1.60E 14
RELEASED	7.741	318.0	1383.7	1.41E 11

* BAR RACKS
 * DISS AIR FLOAT'N
 * BYPASS LEVEL 4
 * NO EFFL. SCREENS
 * NO CONTACT TANK

REMOVALS	FLOW (M.G.)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)
LEVEL 1	0.000	17.7	353.5
LEVEL 3 (TOTAL)	0.118	429.9	2705.2
LEVEL 4	0.000	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 5	0.000	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 7	0.000	0.0	0.0
TRASH:			
BAR RACKS	47.137 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)		
EFFLUENT SCREENS	0.000 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)		

REMOVAL PERCENTAGES OF OVERALL INPUTS OF TREATED FRACTIONS	FLOW (VOL)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
	1.50	58.47	64.90	99.91
	1.50	58.47	64.90	99.91

* DISS AIR FLOAT'N
 * BYPASS LEVEL 4
 * NO CONTACT TANK

CONSUMPTIONS (LB)	CHLORINE	POLYMERS
LEVEL 3	655.4	785.9
LEVEL 4	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	655.4	785.9

REPRESENTATIVE VARIATION OF TREATMENT PERFORMANCE WITH TIME (OVERALL).

TIME	23: 5	0:15	1:25	2:35	3:45	4:55	6: 5	7:15	8:25	9:35	10:45
WATER											
AV. FLOW (CFS)	0.00	0.00	36.56	36.51	36.60	35.62	36.62	36.62	36.62	0.00	0.00
BOD											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	34.81	15.51	9.14	6.12	5.08	5.68	13.15	0.00	0.00
RELEASED (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	14.57	9.58	3.86	2.55	2.11	2.37	5.58	0.00	0.00
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	58.70	58.10	58.33	58.81	59.14	58.93	58.13	0.00	0.00
S. SOLIDS											
ARRIVING (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	86.76	100.16	71.56	50.49	40.62	36.50	39.48	0.00	0.00
RELEASED (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	31.42	36.15	25.90	17.96	14.14	12.53	13.31	0.00	0.00
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	64.27	64.40	64.30	64.31	65.66	66.14	65.90	0.00	0.00
CCLIFORMS											
ARR (MPN/100ML)	0.00E-01	0.00E-01	2.03F 06	2.91F 05	1.71E 05	1.28E 05	1.33F 05	2.43F 05	1.14E 06	0.00E-01	0.00E-01
REL (MPN/100ML)	0.00E-01	0.00E-01	1.90F 03	2.81E 02	1.54E 02	1.14E 02	1.15F 02	2.24F 02	1.01F 03	0.00E-01	0.00E-01
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	99.91	99.91	99.91	99.91	99.91	99.92	99.92	0.00	0.00

Table 2-10. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT COSTS - OPTION 1

COST PARAMETERS . . .
 INTEREST RATE = 7.00 PERCENT
 AMORTIZATION PERIOD = 25 YEARS
 CAP. RECOVERY FACTOR = 0.0858
 YEAR OF SIMULATION = 1970
 SITE LOCATION FACTOR = 1.1452

UNIT COSTS . . .
 LAND = 20000.00 \$/ACRE
 POWER = 0.020 \$/KWH
 CHLORINE = 0.200 \$/LB
 POLYMERS = 1.250 \$/LB
 ALUM = 0.03 \$/LB

TREATMENT	LEVEL	CAPITAL COSTS		ANNUAL COSTS		STORM EVENT COSTS		
		INSTAL	LAND	INSTAL	LAND	CHLORINE	CHP4	OTHER
BAR RACKS	1	141915.	1293.	12178.	91.	0.	0.	33.
NO INLET PUMP/ING	2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DISS AIR FLOAT'G	3	1549642.	5280.	132976.	370.	0.	0.	38.
BYPASS LEVEL 4	4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NO EFFL. SCREENS	5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NO OUTLET PUMPS	6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NO CONTACT TANK	7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL		\$ 1691557.	\$ 6573.	\$ 145154.	\$ 460.	\$ 0.	\$ 0.	\$ 70.
TOTAL		\$ 1698130.		\$ 178026.		\$ 70.		
TOTAL PFR								
TRIB ACRE		\$ 9295.		\$ 974.		\$ 0.		
TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENT			0.33 ACRES.					

Table 2-11. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT COSTS - OPTION 2

COST PARAMETERS . . .				7.00 PERCENT			
INTEREST RATE =				25 YEARS			
AMORTIZATION PERIOD =				0.0859			
CAP. RECOVERY FACTOR =				1970			
YEAR OF SIMULATION =				1.1452			
SITE LOCATION FACTOR =							
UNIT COSTS . . .							
LAND = 20000.00 \$/ACRE							
POWER = 0.070 \$/KWH							
CHLORINE = 0.200 \$/LB							
POLYMERS = 1.250 \$/LB							
ALUM = 0.03 \$/LB							
CAPITAL COSTS							
LEVEL		TOTAL		LAND			
1		141915.		1293.			
2		0.		0.			
3		1562142.		5280.			
4		0.		0.			
5		0.		0.			
6		0.		0.			
7		0.		0.			
ANNUAL COSTS							
INITIAL		LAND		MIN MAINT			
12178.		91.		1410.			
0.		0.		0.			
134048.		370.		31263.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
STORM EVENT COSTS							
CHLORINE		CHM4		OTHER			
0.		0.		0.			
130.		714.		38.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
0.		0.		0.			
SUBTOTAL \$ 1704057. \$ 6573. \$ 166226. \$ 460. \$ 32662. \$ 70.							
TOTAL \$ 1710630. \$ 179348. \$ 915.							
TOTAL PER TRAC ACRE \$ 9363. \$ 982. \$ 5.							
TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENT = 0.33 ACRES.							

Table 2-12. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT COSTS - OPTION 3

COST PARAMETERS				UNIT COSTS			
INTEREST RATE	=	7.00 PERCENT		LAND	=	2000.00	\$/ACRE
AMORTIZATION PERIOD	=	25 YEARS		POWER	=	0.020	\$/KWH
CAP. RECOVERY FACTOR	=	0.0859		CHLORINE	=	0.200	\$/LB
YEAR OF SIMULATION	=	1970		POLYMERS	=	1.250	\$/LB
SITE LOCATION FACTOR	=	1.1452		ALUM	=	0.03	\$/LB

TREATMENT	LEVEL	CAPITAL COSTS		ANNUAL COSTS		STORM EVENT COSTS		
		INSTAL	LAND	INSTAL	LAND	CHLORINE	CHFM	OTHER
BAR RACKS	1	141415.	1293.	12178.	91.	0.	0.	17.
INLET PUMPING	2	192097.	138.	16493.	10.	0.	0.	16.
DISS AIR FLATION	3	1562142.	5280.	134048.	370.	131.	982.	46.
STORAGE	3	258606.	24122.	22191.	1969.	0.	0.	39.
NO EFFL. SCREENS	5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NO OUTLET PUMPS	6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NO CONTACT TANK	7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL		\$ 2154750.	\$ 34833.	\$ 184900.	\$ 2440.	\$ 131.	\$ 982.	\$ 138.
TOTAL		\$ 2189583.		\$ 226430.		\$ 1251.		
TOTAL PER TRIB ACRE		\$ 11965.		\$ 1237.		\$ 7.		
TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENT			1.81 ACRES.					

Because of the infrequent occurrence (once in two years) of storms of this magnitude on the drainage basin, *similar analyses should be made using a complete representative series of storms in arriving at the final decision.* This is because the efficiency of option 1 will continue to improve with increasingly smaller storms due to the reduction in the amount bypassed, yet the cost comparisons will be substantially unchanged. Because of the relatively short duration of storm events, the use of chemicals to assist removals seems to be justified. This is not seen for BOD and SS in comparisons of options 1 and 2 because the design parameters selected for option 1 achieved the maximum removals permitted by the Model in the treated fraction of the flow.

SECTION 3

CINCINNATI

	<u>Page</u>
DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA	45
DATA SOURCES	47
VERIFICATION RESULTS	57
Dry Weather Flow	57
Combined Sewer Overflows	57

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SECTION 3

CINCINNATI

A section of Cincinnati was selected as a demonstration site for the verification of the Storm Water Model. Demonstration runs, in cooperation with the University of Cincinnati (EPA Project 11024DQU), were made on the Runoff and Transport Blocks of the Model. Internal storage, flow dividers, or other transport options were not utilized. In comparison with the other demonstration runs, no corrective actions were made with the Cincinnati test site. The drainage basin used for these test runs is referred to as the Bloody Run Sewer System because of a meat packing plant that was once located in the area.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The test site is a drainage basin located in the northeast section of the city as shown in Figure 3-1. The area is composed of 2,380 acres of hilly land. Fifty-five percent of the area is residential, 17 percent is commercial, 5 percent is industrial, and 22 percent is open land or parks. The drainage basin has two main valleys running approximately east and west. Most of the commercial and industrial sections of the test site are located in these valleys; the residential housing is found on the ridges. The total population for the test site is approximately 26,000, or an average of 11 persons per acre.

The drainage basin is serviced by a combined sewer system. The sewerage network has a main trunk line that splits into three branches

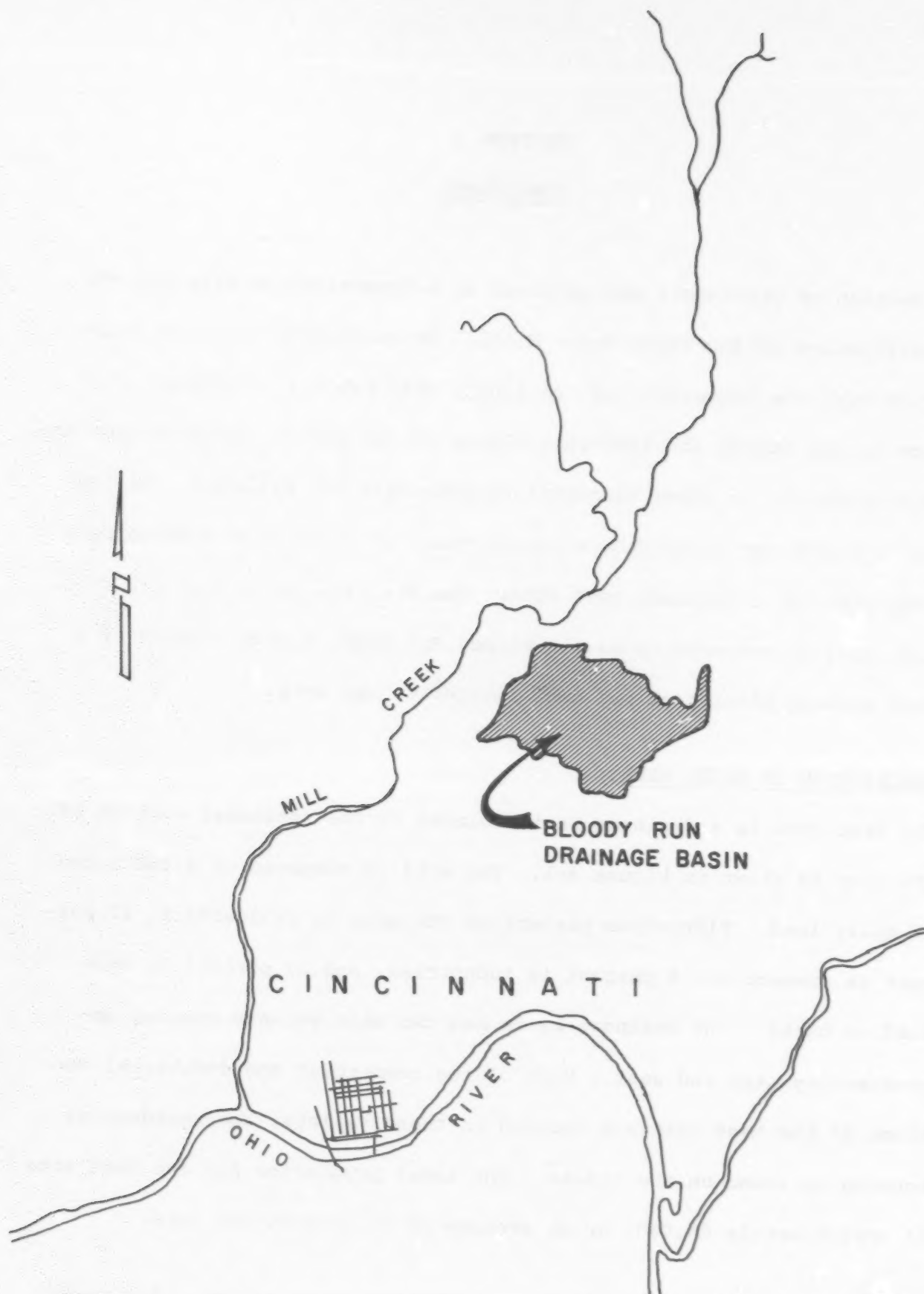


Figure 3-1. GENERAL LOCATION MAP OF
CINCINNATI BLOODY RUN DRAINAGE BASIN

running down the valleys of the test area. The outfall to the test site is located at the southwestern tip of the area which discharges to an interceptor leading to the Mill Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant. Overflows from storms are discharged directly to Mill Creek via an open channel. Photographs of the drainage basin are shown in Figure 3-2.

DATA SOURCES

The University of Cincinnati was contracted by EPA to collect data for the verification runs on the Storm Water Model. It was their responsibility to define a test site in Cincinnati, to set up several sampling points in the sewerage system, and to collect the required data for the verification runs. Their principal source of information was the Department of Public Works which furnished maps of the sewer system, types of trunk lines and their slopes, street cleaning data, types of catchment basins, and other required data. Information was also taken from the 1960 census and from the U.S. Weather Bureau. For the verification runs, four storms were sampled, both for the rainfall hyetographs and runoff hydrographs, and for the quality constituents in the runoff waters. Three sampling stations were set up for these storms and were located as shown in Figure 3-3. Data were also collected on subsequent dry weather days to define the amount and quality of the DWF in this drainage basin.

After the collection of the data for the purpose of modeling the test site, the drainage basin was divided into 38 subcatchments by using sewer, topographical, and zoning maps, with the ideal that each area



Storm Water Outfall from the Bloody Run
Drainage Basin



Typical Residential Street

Figure 3-2. CHARACTERISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
CINCINNATI DRAINAGE BASIN



Typical Parking Lot Next to a Shopping Center



Typical Park Land

Figure 3-2. (continued)

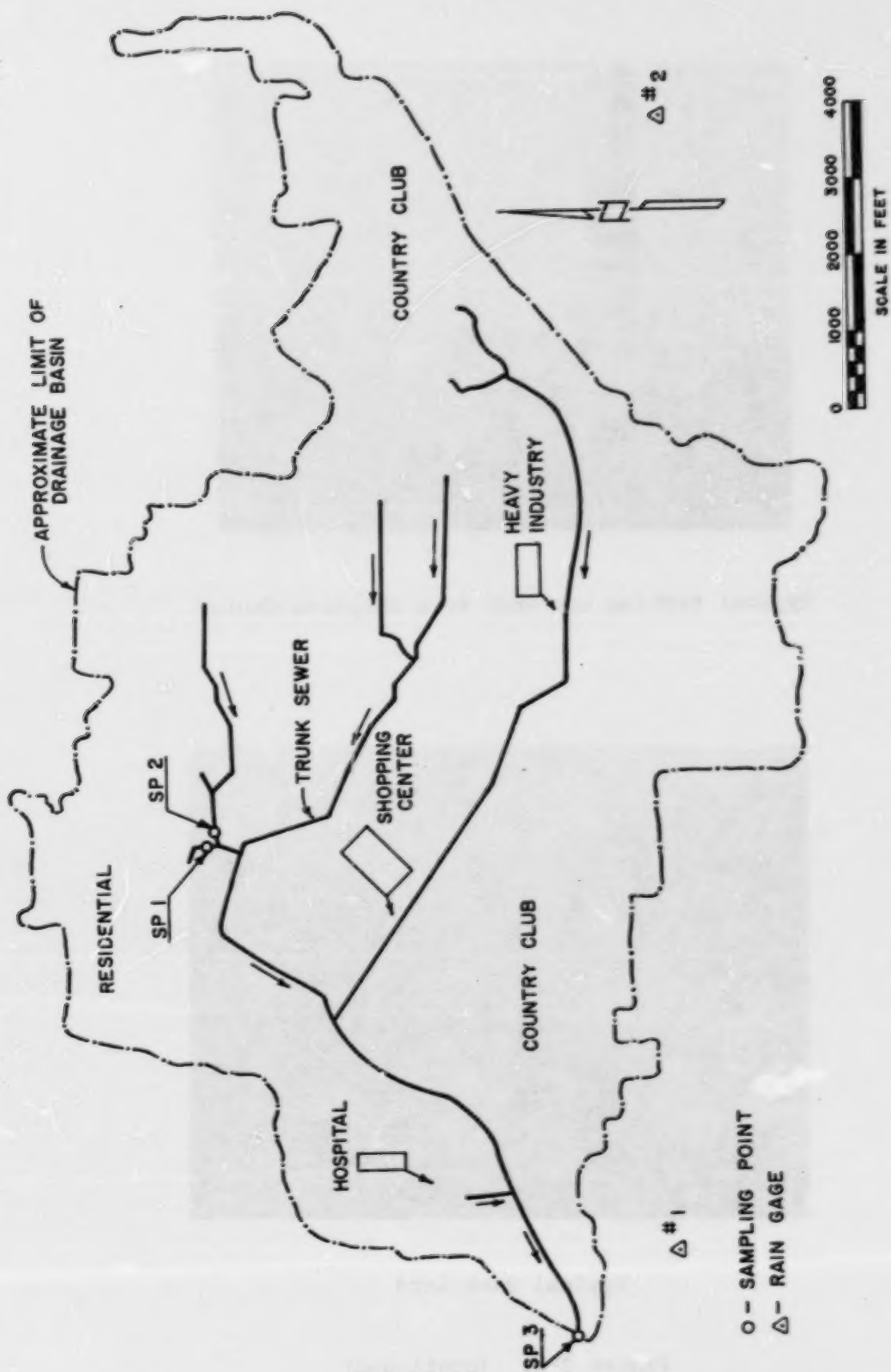
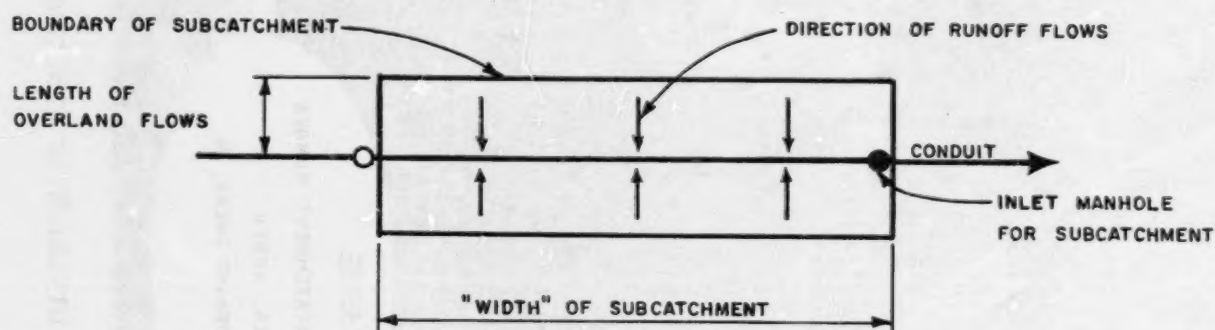


Figure 3-3. CINCINNATI RAIN GAGE AND RUNOFF SAMPLING POINT LOCATIONS

should include one major type of land use and should incorporate an individual inlet manhole. However, the nature of the test site and the sewerage network prevented following this ideal in many cases. The resulting division is shown in Figure 3-4. The maximum size of a sub-area was 250 acres; the minimum was 3.6 acres. Each subcatchment was then further subdivided according to land use, as shown in Figure 3-5, resulting in 71 subareas.

The required information for each of the subcatchments was then furnished, paying particular attention to the width of the subcatchment which is, in effect, twice the length of the main sewer system through that subcatchment. The input width is used to calculate the length that the overland runoff flows must travel before entering a modeled gutter, gutter pipe, or the inlet manhole as shown in the following sketch.



In the illustration, the runoff flows are shown to run overland across the "length" of the subcatchment to an imaginary gutter which instantaneously transfer the flows to the inlet manhole. Had a gutter or gutter-pipe been modeled, the flows would then have entered the gutter/gutter-pipe and been routed by the RUNOFF Block to the inlet manhole.

Data input for the subareas was basically straightforward except in



Figure 3-4. DIVISION OF CINCINNATI DRAINAGE BASIN INTO SUBCATCHMENTS

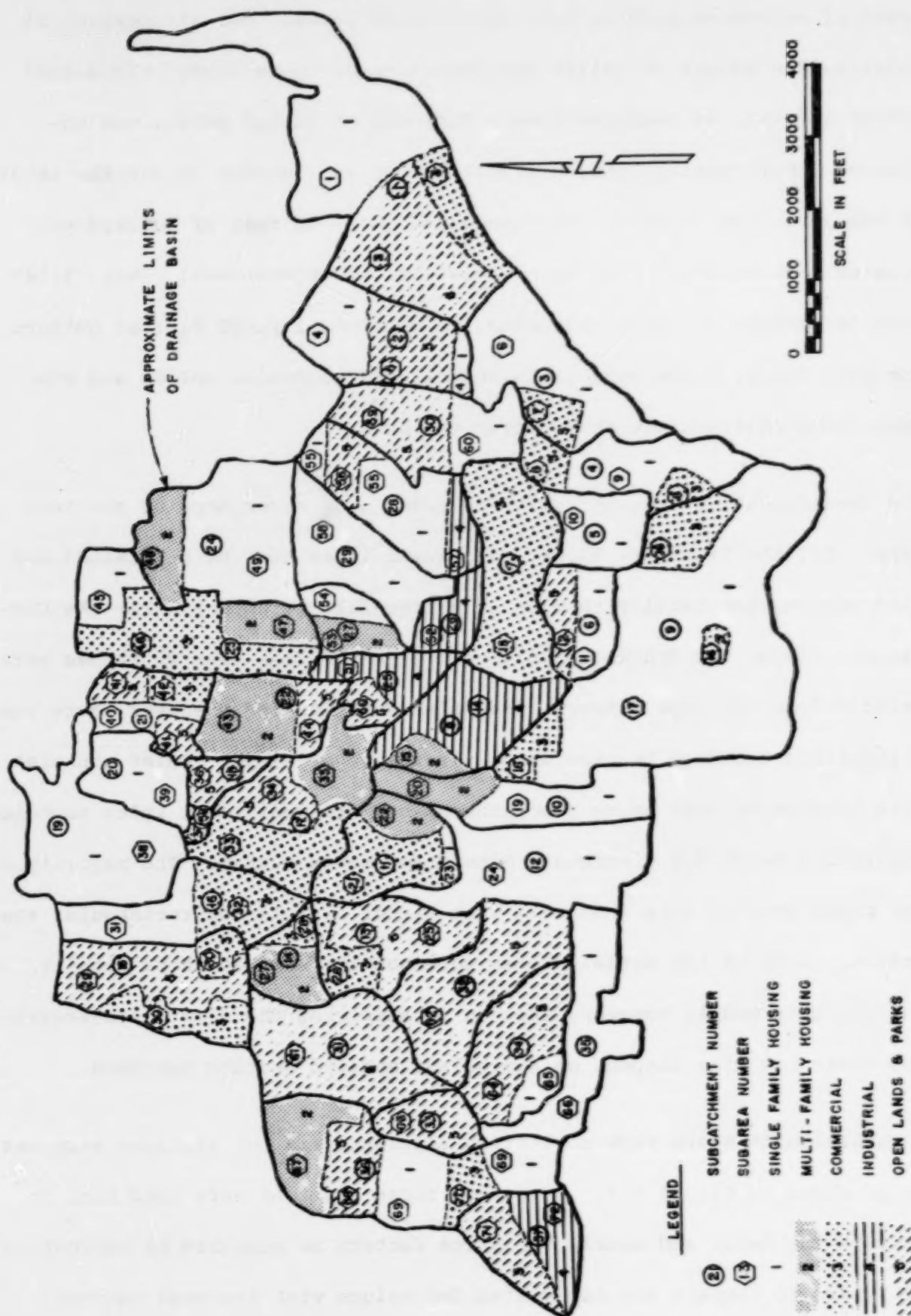


Figure 3-5. DIVISION OF CINCINNATI SUBCATCHMENTS INTO SUBAREAS

areas of extensive parking lots and/or open lands. For the purpose of modeling the amount of solids accumulation on these lands, the actual gutter lengths, as measured from a city map or aerial photo, was increased. For parking lots, a single gutter was assumed to run the length of the lot every 25 feet. This amounted to 1,740 feet of gutters per acre of parking lots. For open lands with no vegetational cover, 1,740 feet of gutters per acre were used. A minimum of 1,000 feet of gutters for park lands, since many parks contributed suspended solids and BOD even though gutters are absent from the area.

The development of a sewer system is based upon sewer maps of the test area. For the Transport Block, main sewer lines must be determined and laid out in what usually results in a tree-like structure. For the Cincinnati Bloody Run drainage basin, all pipes smaller than 27 inches were omitted from the pipe network. Manholes were located whenever there was a significant change in pipe size, direction, or slope. Inlet manholes were located so that every subcatchment had its individual inlet manholes. Figure 3-6 shows the Cincinnati Bloody Run sewer system. The majority of the pipes used in this test site were either circular or rectangular round bottom. Some of the actual shapes were not the same as those supplied by the computer model; however, instead of supplying the flow characteristics for these new pipe shapes, an equivalent modeled section was used.

In addition to storm flow monitoring stations, six DWF stations were set up as shown in Figure 3-7. Data from these stations were used both to compute the daily and hourly variation factors as required by subroutine FILTH and to compare the calculated DWF values with the real numbers.

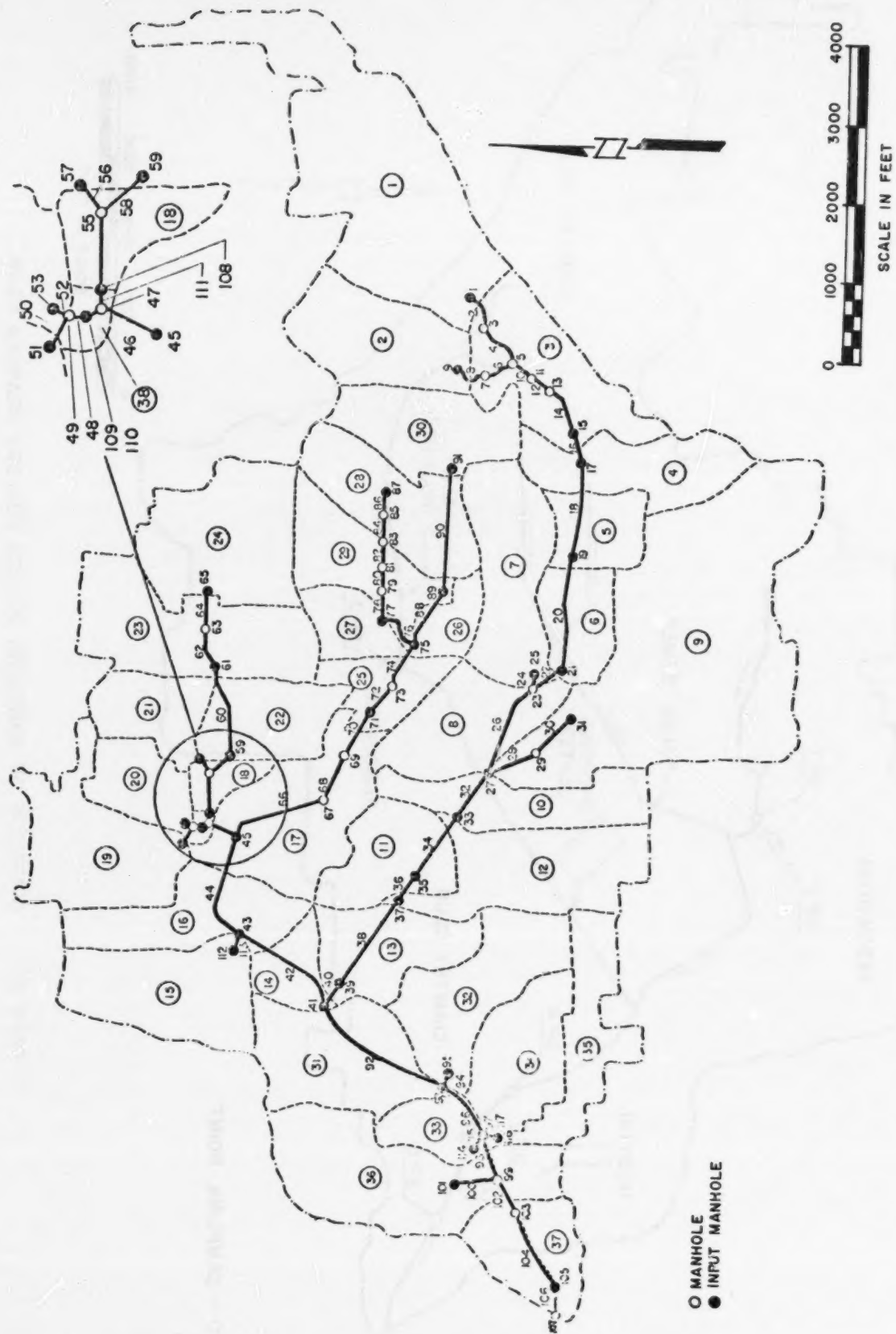


Figure 3-6. PLAN OF CINCINNATI BLOODY RUN SYSTEM

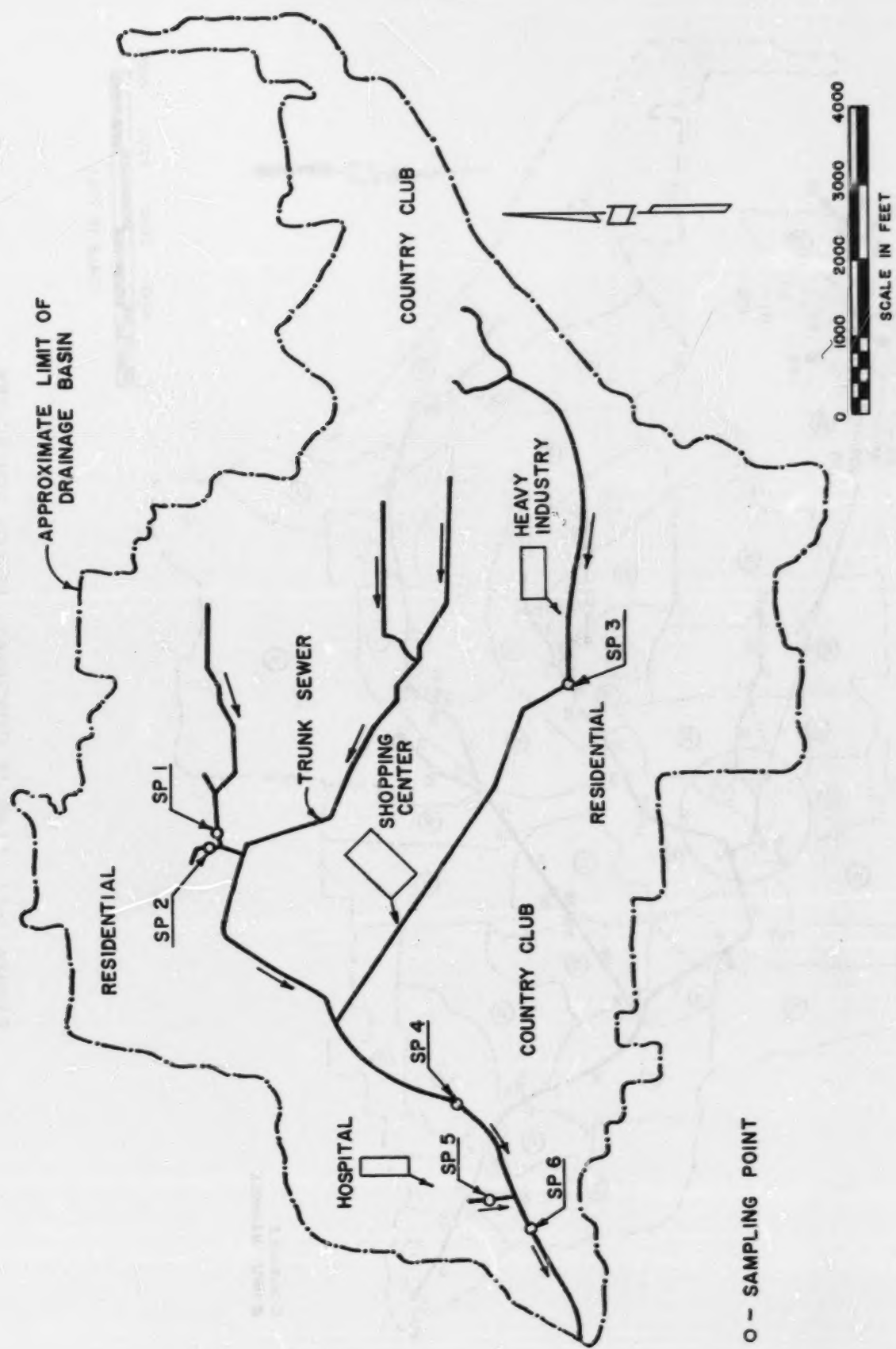


Figure 3-7. LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR DRY WEATHER FLOW

The choice of time-step length and the number of time-steps was based upon the duration of measured runoff from the storm. The average length of time-steps was usually between 1 minute and 10 minutes. Much of the sampling at Cincinnati was done on a 2-1/2 minute increment; however, for the purpose of shortening computer runs, a 5-minute interval was used. Fifty time-steps were required to extend the simulation beyond the recorded storm water flows.

VERIFICATION RESULTS

Dry Weather Flow

The computed DWF was adjusted as described elsewhere in this volume. The results matched the measured flows within several percentage points at the six sampling locations. A comparison is shown in Table 3-1. As was the case in the San Francisco verification runs, the start time of the storm was of particular importance because of large daily and hourly variations for the flow and contaminant concentrations. The results for the DWF were considered good.

Combined Sewer Overflows

Of the four storms sampled, only two were used for verification runs. Figures 3-8 and 3-9 show the comparisons between the measured hydrographs and the computed hydrographs for the storms of April 1, 1970, and May 12, 1970, respectively. The match was considered only fair. In Figure 3-8, three sets of hydrographs are given for the storm of April 1 at three different locations in the sewer system. This figure shows that the comparison between the measured and computed flows was

Table 3-1. CINCINNATI DRY WEATHER FLOW RESULTS

Sampling Location	Flow, cfs		BOD, mg/L		SS, mg/L		Coli, MPN/100 ml	
	Reported*	Computed	Reported*	Computed	Reported*	Computed	Reported*	Computed
1	0.93	0.90	360.	403.	224.	206.	9.5 x 10 ⁷	
2	0.54	0.50	350.		230.			
3	1.45	2.12	1160.		236.		7.0 x 10 ⁷	
4	15.50	12.58	618.	529.	265.	226.		
5	0.50	0.80	292.		181.			
6	13.94	13.61	412.	517.	252.	224.	7.6 x 10 ⁷	

*Reported values are averages of approximately 10 grab samples each over a two-week period.

NOTE: Data listing for the above results can be found under Section 8, Cincinnati data.

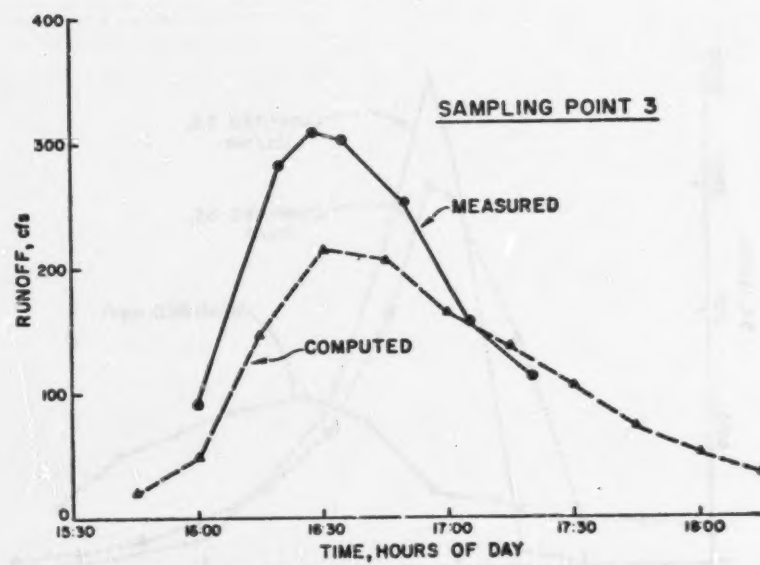
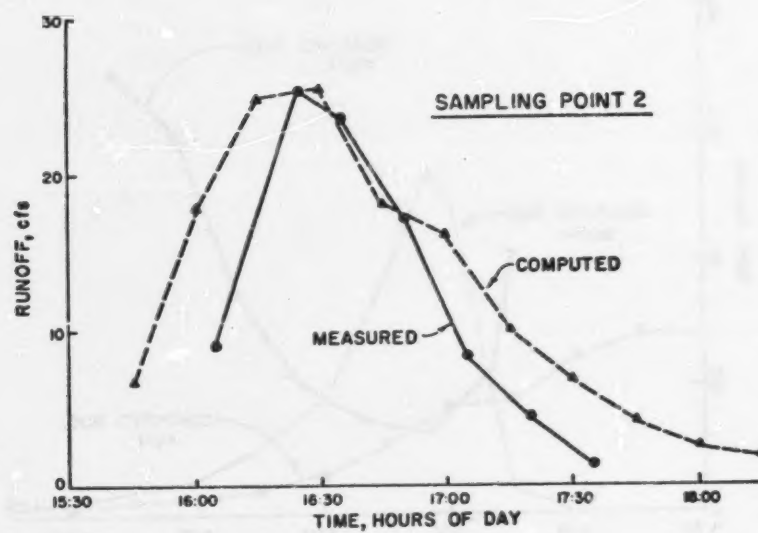
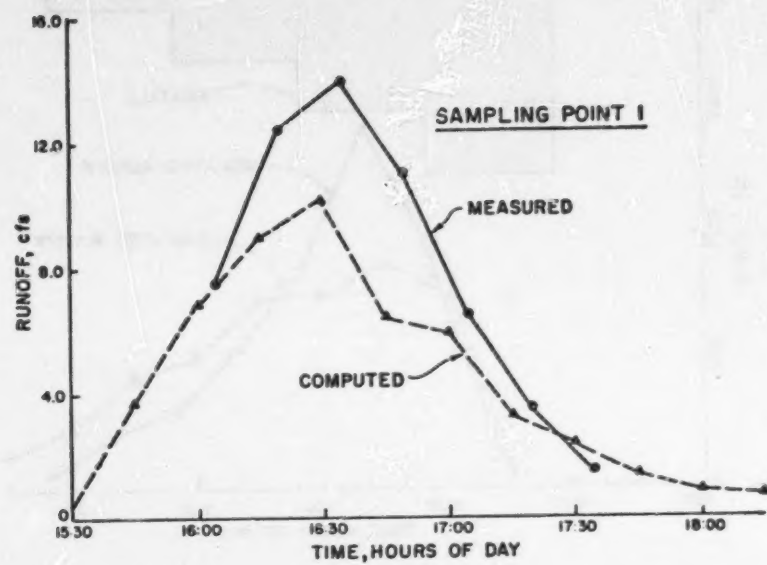


Figure 3-8. CINCINNATI - COMPARISONS BETWEEN MEASURED AND COMPUTED HYDROGRAPHS - STORM OF APRIL 1, 1970

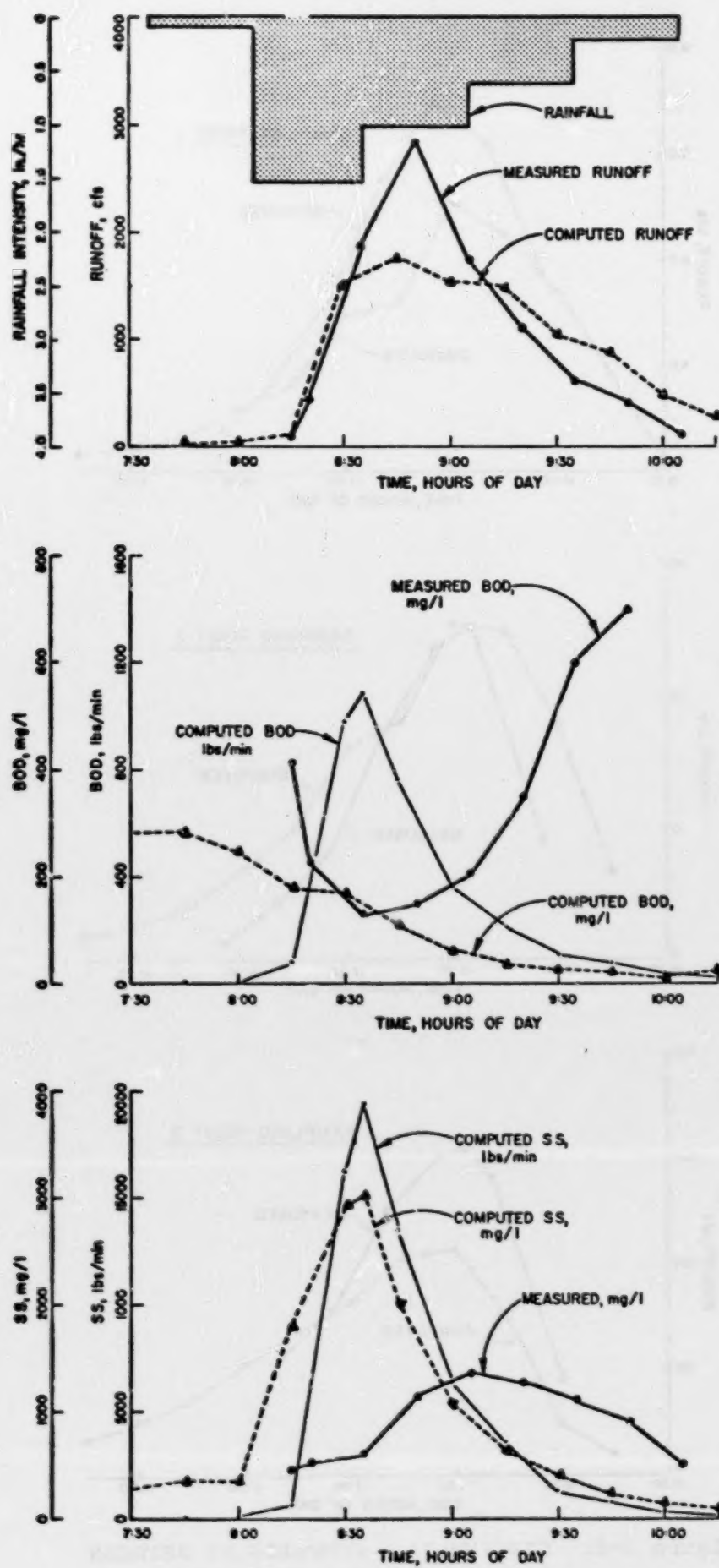


Figure 3-9. CINCINNATI - COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS -
STORM OF MAY 12, 1970, SAMPLING POINT 3

reasonably consistent throughout the drainage basin. Figure 3-9, which shows the runoff hydrograph and pollutographs, was for the May 12 storm where only one sampling point was in operation. For both storms, the time of peak flows coincided with good accuracy, but the volume of flow for each calculated hydrograph was below the measured hydrograph. Several factors may have attributed to this low peak:

1. Accuracy of the input hyetograph. The collected hyetographs for all four rainstorms were based on 30-minute intervals for two rain gages located outside of the test area. These rain gages apparently produced the same measurements and were several hundred feet below the average elevation of the test site. As was noted in Section 2, difference in elevation between the rain gages and the actual test site can make a difference in the amount of rainfall for the higher elevations. Also, it is possible that the charts were misread and that the reported intensities were, in fact, accumulations over 30-minute or other time periods and were not corrected to hourly rates.
2. Flow measurements. The flow measurements were made by recording the depth of flow in the drainage conduits and calculating the flow rate. An improper C factor for that particular pipe will give a faulty hydrograph.
3. Lack of gutter pipes for the larger subcatchment basins. This can cause a delay in the runoff peak and also a flatter and broader hydrograph than will actually occur. The flow rate over land surfaces as calculated by the Runoff Block has a

much slower flow rate than the runoff through a pipe or a gutter. Thus, for large subcatchment areas the water is stored on the surface and is allowed to come off at a much slower rate than would actually be found in a gutter of one of the smaller drainage pipes.

Figures 3-9 and 3-10 show a comparison between the measured pollutographs and the computer pollutographs for the two storms. To improve the pollutographs' fit, three dummy subareas were required to increase the concentration of the suspended solids and BOD in the runoff waters. These dummy subareas were located upstream of the three sampling points at manholes 25, 53, and 59 (Figure 3-6) and each consisted of a one-acre area with long lengths of gutters to increase pollutant runoff. Gutter length is used in the Model to determine the amount of pollutants washed off in a storm. The need for these dummy subareas was attributed to the unusually large amount of open land and parts, 22 percent, that seem to contribute a continuous amount of pollutants varying only with the amount of runoff and/or the possible data errors previously discussed.

A second possible explanation for the mismatch between the measured and calculated pollutographs may be caused by inaccurate runoff figures which undermine the validity of the pollutographs. The equations that determine the amount of solids washed off during a storm utilize the simulated runoff quantities calculated by the Runoff Block. The quantities of solids removed are in direct proportion to the quantity of runoff. Therefore, if simulated hydrographs were flatter and broader (less peak flows), smaller amounts of pollutants would be introduced into the storm sewers.

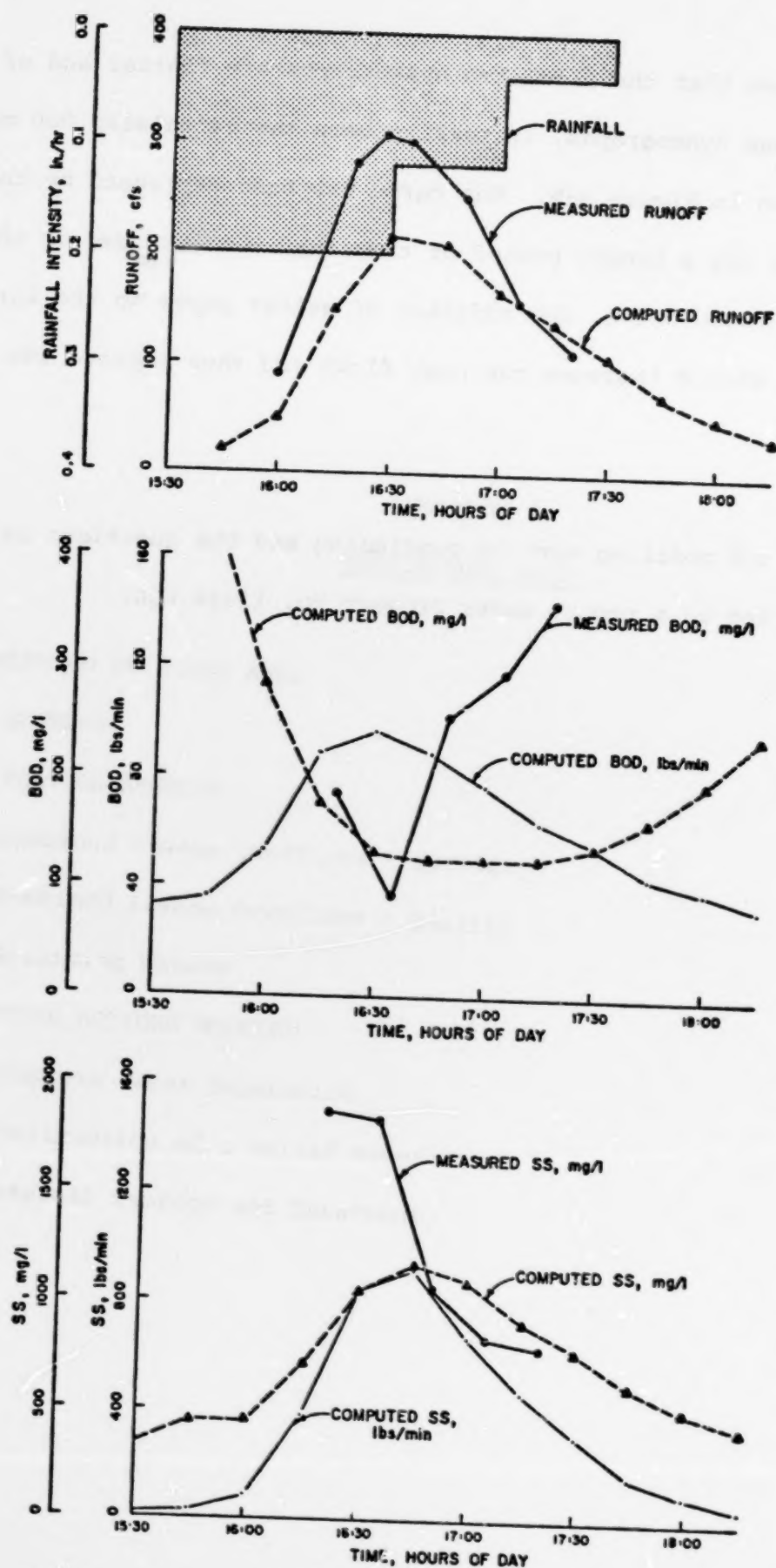


Figure 3-10. CINCINNATI COMBINED SEWER
OVERFLOW RESULTS - STORM OF
APRIL 1, 1970, SAMPLING POINT 3

Figure 3-8 shows that the simulated hydrographs are flatter and of longer duration. These hydrographs, in turn, govern the calculated BOD mg/L curves as shown in Figure 3-9. The curve has been depressed by the flatter hydrograph for a longer period of time than was observed at the test site. As was noted above, the addition of gutter pipes to the larger subcatchments should increase the peak flows and thus improve the pollutographs.

The sampling and modeling work is continuing and the questions raised will be resolved in a report under Project No. 11024 DQU.

SECTION 4

WASHINGTON, D.C.

	<u>Page</u>
DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA	67
DATA SOURCES	68
VERIFICATION RESULTS	70
Combined Sewage Overflows - Quantity	73
Combined Sewage Overflows - Quality	79
Receiving Waters	83
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED	87
Complete Sewer Separation	87
Construction of a Relief Sewer	87
External Storage and Treatment	90

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SECTION 4

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The results of two storms modeled on the Kingman Lake drainage basin are discussed in this section.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The Kingman Lake drainage basin (4,200 acres) is served by the Northeast Boundary Trunk Sewer and lies wholly within the one-third portion of the District of Columbia still using combined sewers. It is by far the largest combined sewer basin in the District and overflows under the influence of storm water runoff approximately 57 times per year for an overall duration of 300 hours (Ref. 1). The land use is predominantly (69 percent) residential, with family incomes ranging from average to low, followed by industrial (13 percent), parks and open space (12 percent), and commercial (6 percent). The total population is 146,700, or 35 persons per acre. Several large schools, hospitals and similar institutions lie within the basin.

As estimated by the District, the basin is highly impervious. Over half of the subcatchments are considered to be 90 percent impervious; the average of all subcatchments is high--75 to 80 percent. The topography is gentle, and drainage is southeasterly from a high elevation of 310 feet at the northwest to a low elevation of 0 feet at its discharge to the Anacostia River.

Only about 15 percent of the Northeast Boundary Trunk Sewer has the hydraulic capacity to carry off the runoff from a 15-year return-frequency storm (8,600 cfs versus an available maximum trunk capacity of 4,000 cfs, Ref. 1). The trunk sewer is about 4.9 miles long and terminates in a triple-barrel section, each barrel 16.5 feet by 8 feet in size. The DWF, computed at 29.8 cfs, is intercepted by a 6-foot diameter conduit (96 cfs capacity) a half-mile west of the Anacostia River for eventual treatment at the District's Water Pollution Control Plant (Ref. 2). When the combined sewer flow reaches approximately 800 cfs, a regulator stops all diversion to the interceptor and the full flow is bypassed to the Anacostia River.

Photographs taken in the study area are shown in Figure 4-1.

DATA SOURCES

A conceptual design for combined sewer storage and reclamation in the Kingman Lake basin was conducted for the EPA in January-June 1970 (Ref. 1) and the initial data collection was performed in cooperation with this study. The recommended storage and treatment facilities of the conceptual engineering report were modeled as discussed later in this section.

The Department of Sanitary Engineering for the District of Columbia furnished sewer plans, watershed data, and aerial photomaps of the complete drainage basin. Libraries and statistical abstracts were consulted for data on the three major schools and six major hospitals in the drainage basin for dry weather flow computations. Average



Outfall to Anacostia River



Typical Street of Rowhouse
Apartments



Typical Garage Way After Storm



Surface Ponding After Storm

Figure 4-1. CHARACTERISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF KINGMAN
LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN

DWF characteristics were taken from Ref. 3, and population and income figures were taken from census tract data as in the previous tests.

The Kingman Lake system was subdivided into 53 subcatchments varying from 5 acres to 225 acres in size and from 2 percent to 7 percent in slope. Fifty-seven subareas were used in the surface quality computations to allow for multiple land uses in some subcatchments.

The sewer system was represented by 152 elements as shown in Figure 4-2. Pipe configurations modeled included circular, rectangular, egg-shaped, gothic-shaped, and modified basket-handle.

Two rain gages were used as shown in Figure 4-3. The first was located at D. C. General Hospital (ground elevation 35 feet), and the second was located at the D. C. Water Filtration Plant (ground elevation 170 feet).

VERIFICATION RESULTS

The two storms modeled for the Kingman Lake drainage basin were:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total Rainfall, in.</u>
July 22, 1969	3.20
August 20, 1969	0.64

Direct sampling data were not available for quality comparisons.

However, a chart recording the depth of sewage flow at element 115 was available for each storm. The computer program was modified to print out depths of flow for this element for direct comparisons with this measured data.

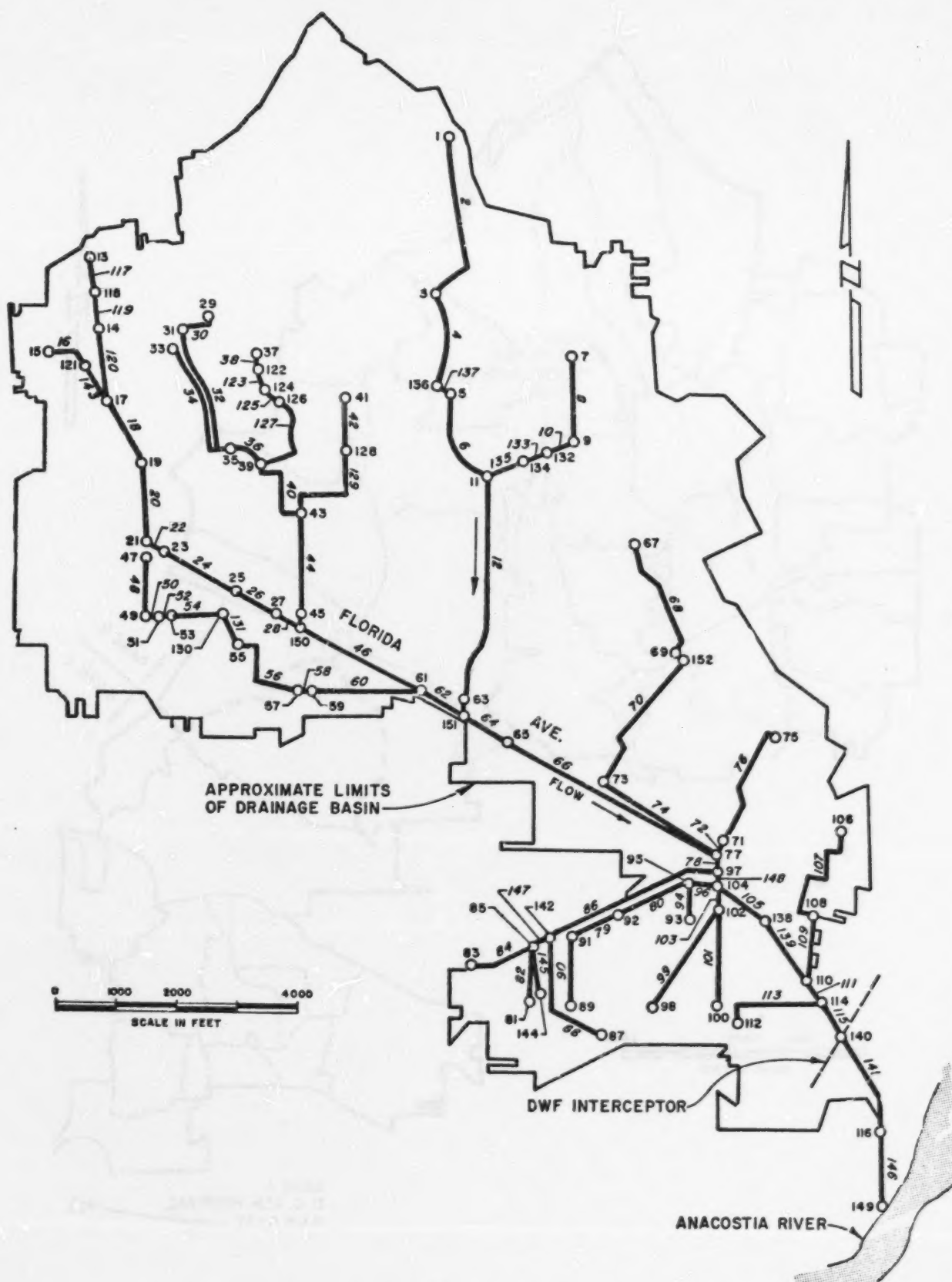


Figure 4-2. PLAN OF KINGMAN LAKE SYSTEM

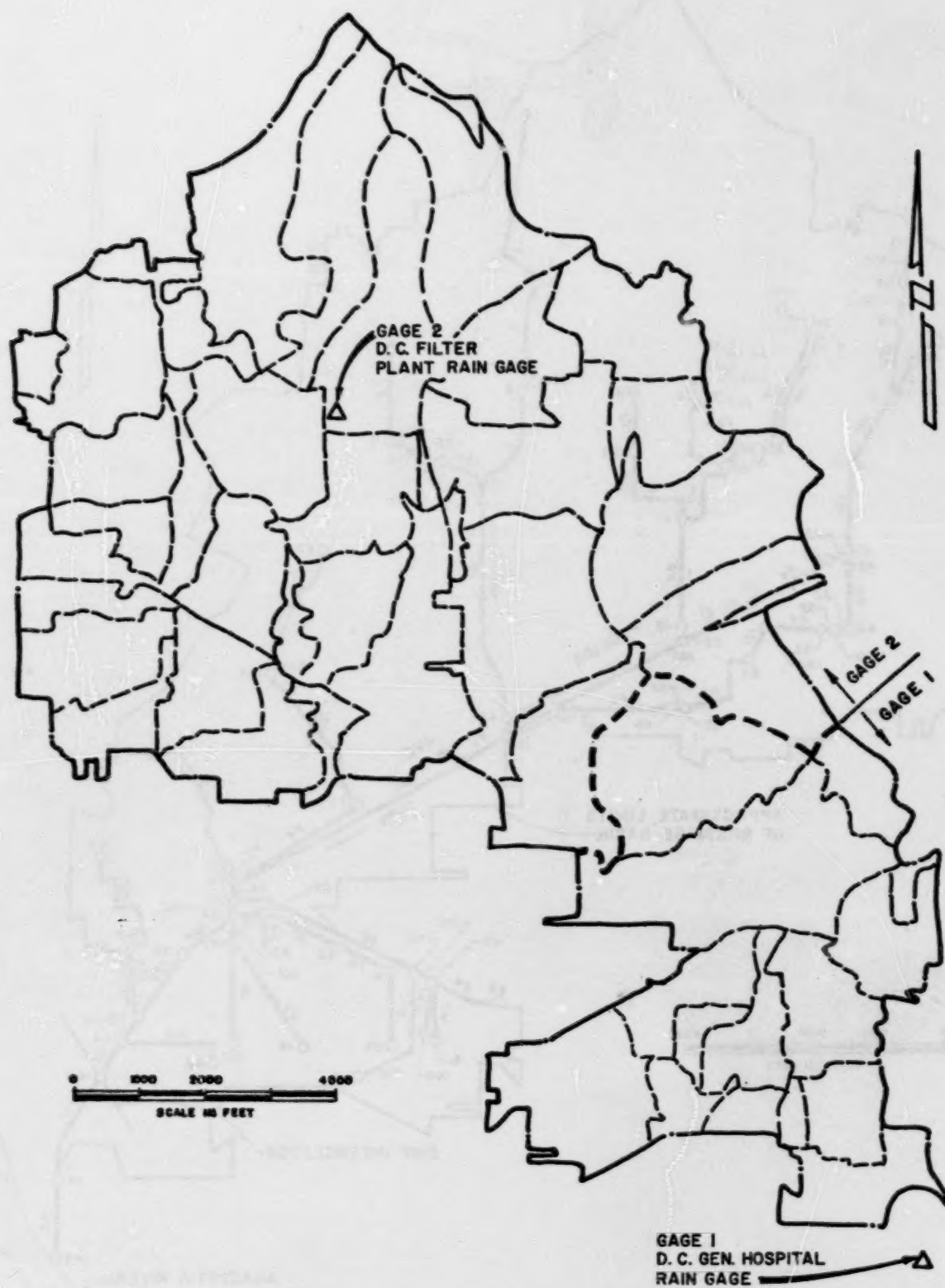


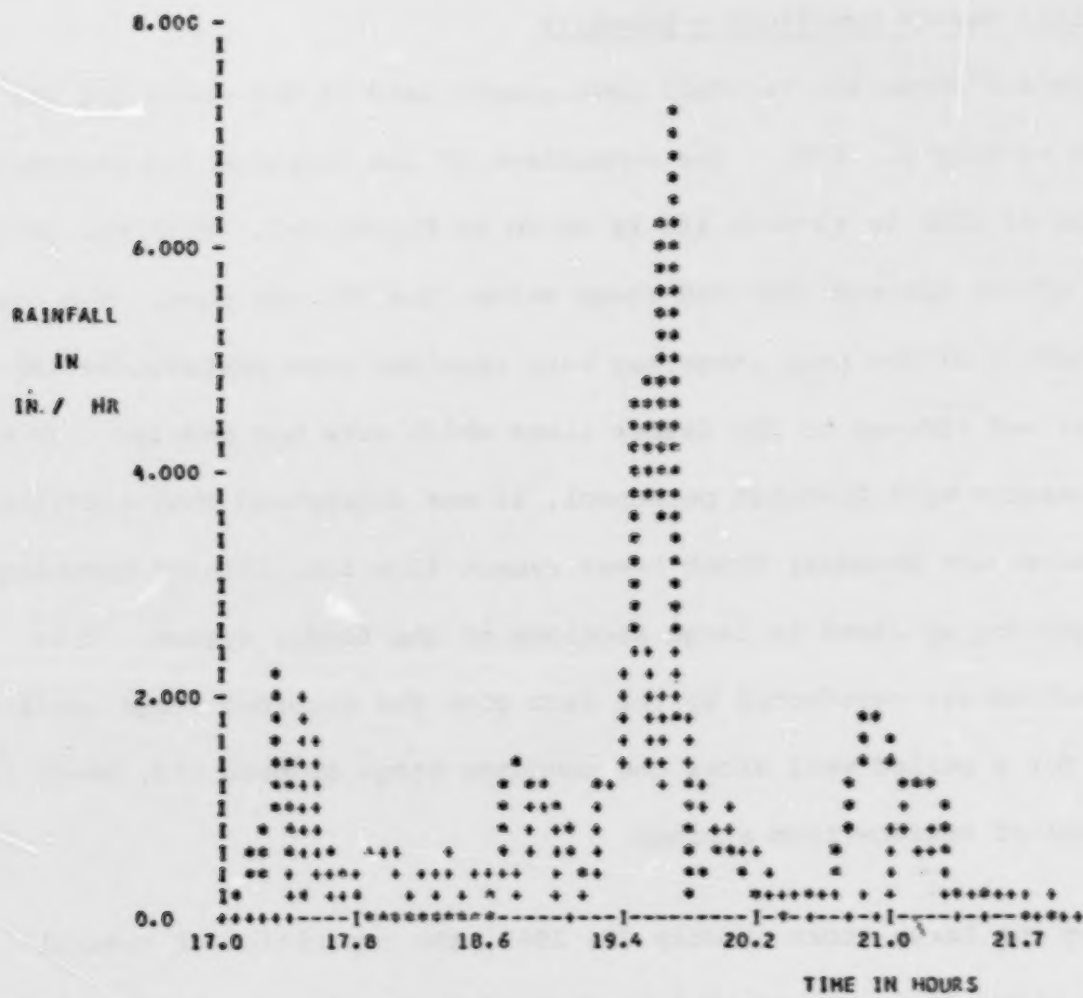
Figure 4-3. KINGMAN LAKE RAIN GAGE LOCATIONS
AND SUBCATCHMENTS

Combined Sewage Overflows - Quantity

Figure 4-4 shows the rainfall hyetographs used in the model for the storm of July 22, 1969. The comparison of the computed and recorded depths of flow in element 115 is shown in Figure 4-5. With the exception of the maximum computed stage value, the fit was good. The overestimation of the peak stage may have resulted from restrictive capacities and storage in the feeder lines which were not modeled. From discussions with District personnel, it was understood that sections of the Northeast Boundary Trunk Sewer cannot flow full without surcharging and backing up flows in large sections of the feeder system. This assumption was reinforced by the fact that the recorded stage remained high for a period well after the computed stage dropped off, which is typical of outflow from storage.

During the large storm of July 22, 1969, the capacities of several sewer elements as represented by the model were exceeded and surcharging developed. In order to maintain continuity, the model stored the excess flow at each manhole immediately upstream of a surcharged element until capacity became available. The locations, times, and durations of the modeled surcharging are shown on Figure 4-6.

Hyetographs and stage comparisons for the storm of August 20, 1969, are shown in Figures 4-7 and 4-8, respectively. Again, the fit was good with the feeder system storage effects still evident. No trunk sewer surcharging was computed for this lesser storm.



RAINFALL LEGEND 1 = * 2 = +

FOR 44 RAINFALL STEPS, THE TIME INTERVAL IS 5.00 MINUTES

FOR RAINFALL NUMBER 1 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.0	0.60	0.48	2.16	0.0	0.24	0.72	0.36	0.36
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.96	1.44	0.72	1.21	0.36	0.72	0.48	1.20	1.20	2.40
4.80	3.60	7.20	0.24	0.36	0.60	0.60	0.48	0.24	0.12
0.0	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.20	1.20
1.20	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						

FOR RAINFALL NUMBER 2 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.04	0.36	0.36	0.30
0.60	0.60	0.60	0.24	0.48	0.24	0.60	0.24	0.36	0.36
0.36	0.24	1.08	1.08	0.24	0.0	0.24	0.96	1.20	2.40
2.40	1.20	2.40	1.80	1.20	0.84	0.96	0.60	0.60	0.12
0.12	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.0	1.08	0.50
0.84	0.36	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.12
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12						

Figure 4-4. KINGMAN LAKE RAINFALL HYETOGRAPHS - STORM OF JULY 22, 1969

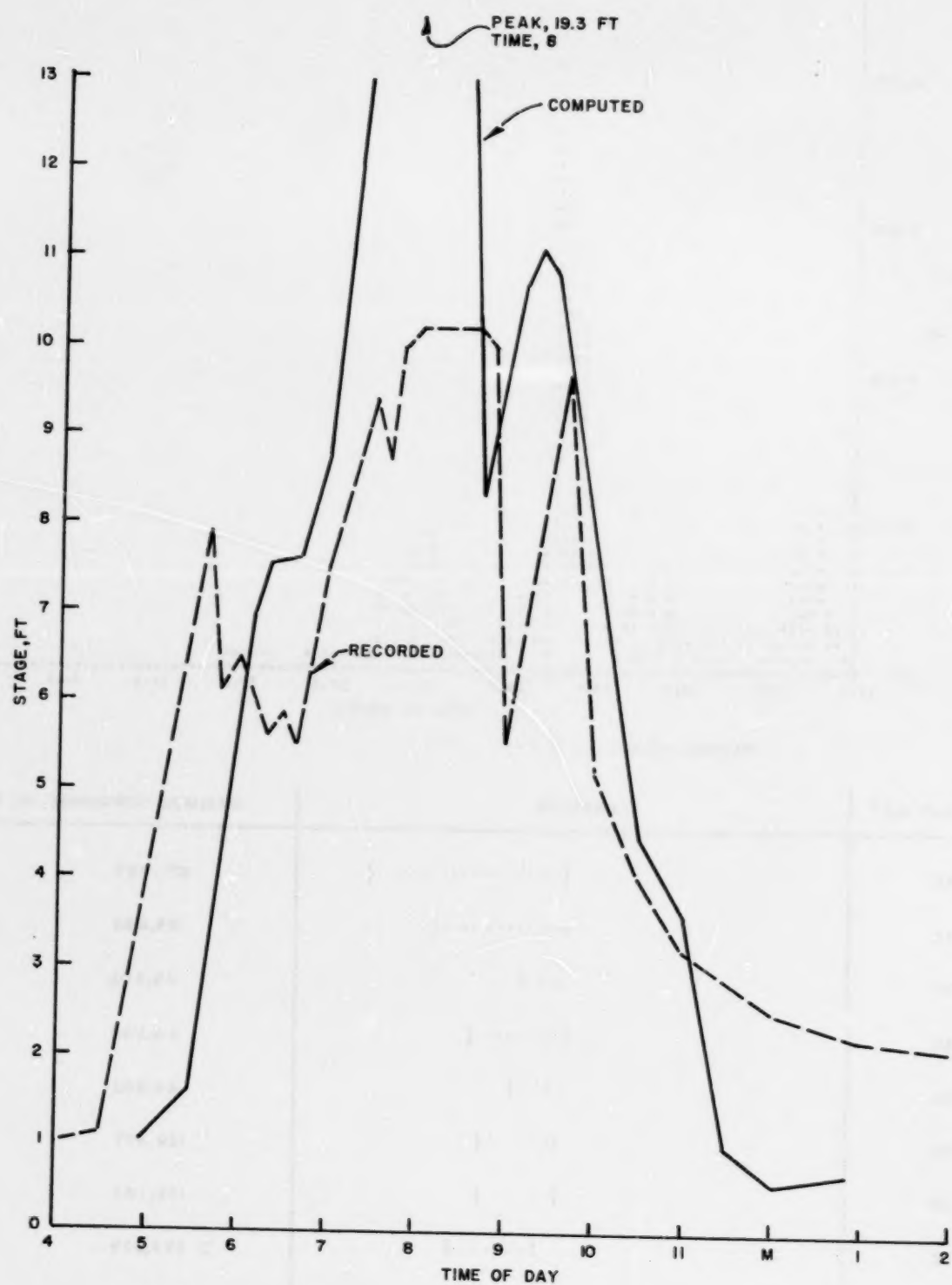
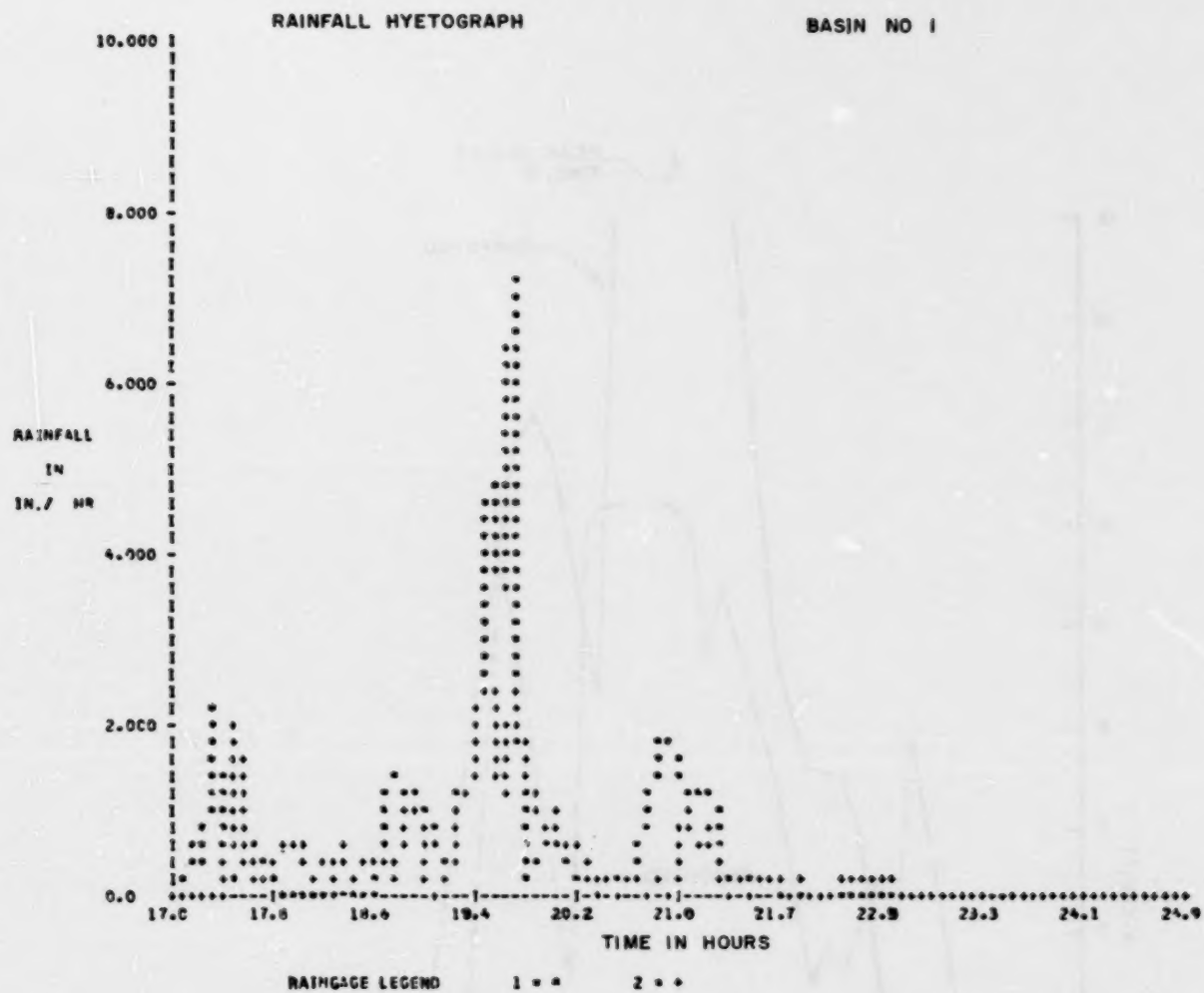


Figure 4-5. KINGMAN LAKE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS (QUANTITY) - STORM OF JULY 22, 1969

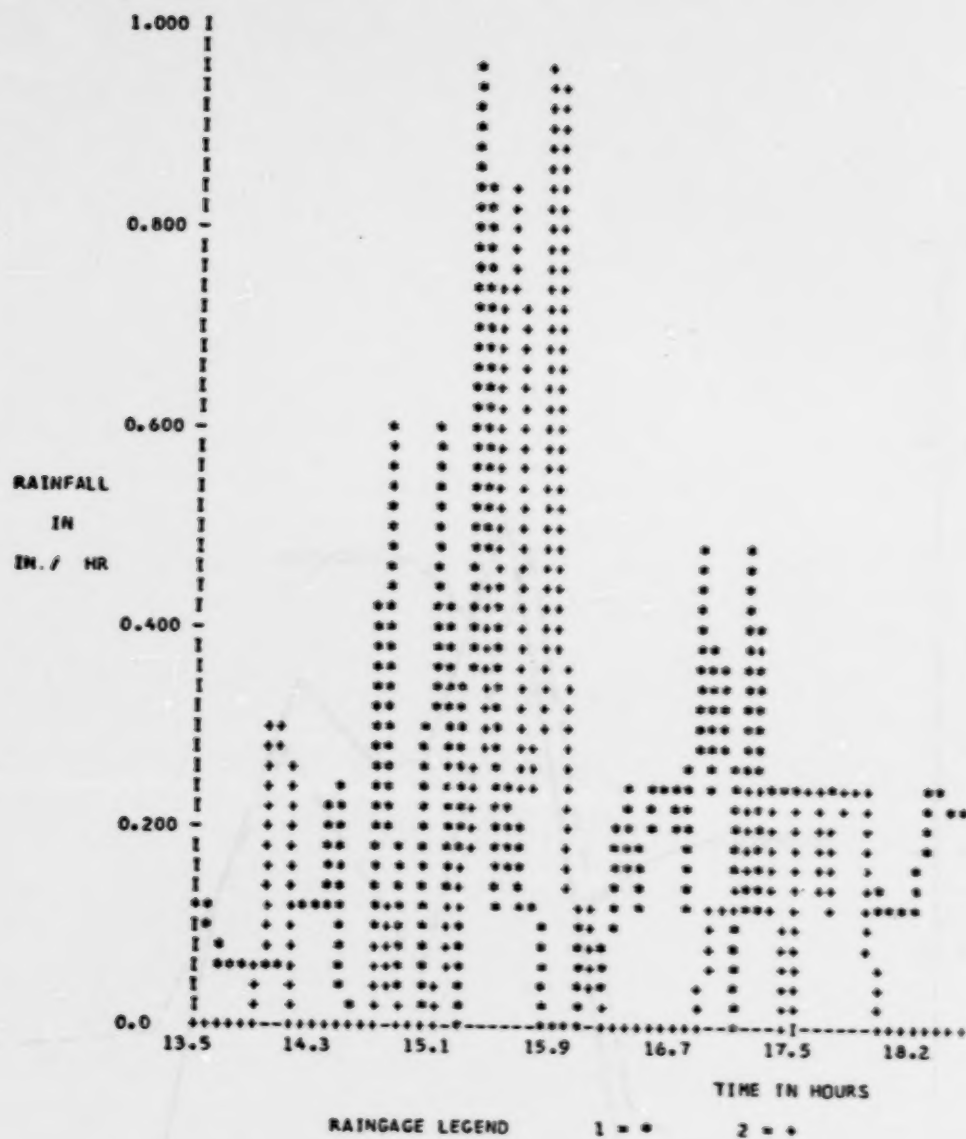


ELEMENT NO*	DURATION	MAXIMUM SURCHARGE, CU FT
22		427,489
38		88,893
82	...	49,208
88		94,244
96	...	46,802
103		129,677
109		153,183
115		> 999,999
139		867,633

TIME IN HOURS

*SEE FIGURE 4-2

Figure 4-6. KINGMAN LAKE SURCHARGES IN CONDUIT SYSTEM -
STORM OF JULY 22, 1969



FOR 59 RAINFALL STEPS, THE TIME INTERVAL IS 5.00 MINUTES

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 1 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.12
0.12	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60
0.24	0.0	0.96	0.60	0.12	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.24	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.12
0.48	0.24	0.36	0.0	0.48	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.24

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 2 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.30	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.12	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.72	0.84	0.24	0.24	0.06	0.36
0.12	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.0	0.24	0.0
0.12	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.24

Figure 4-7. KINGMAN LAKE RAINFALL HYETOGRAPHS -
STORM OF AUGUST 20, 1969

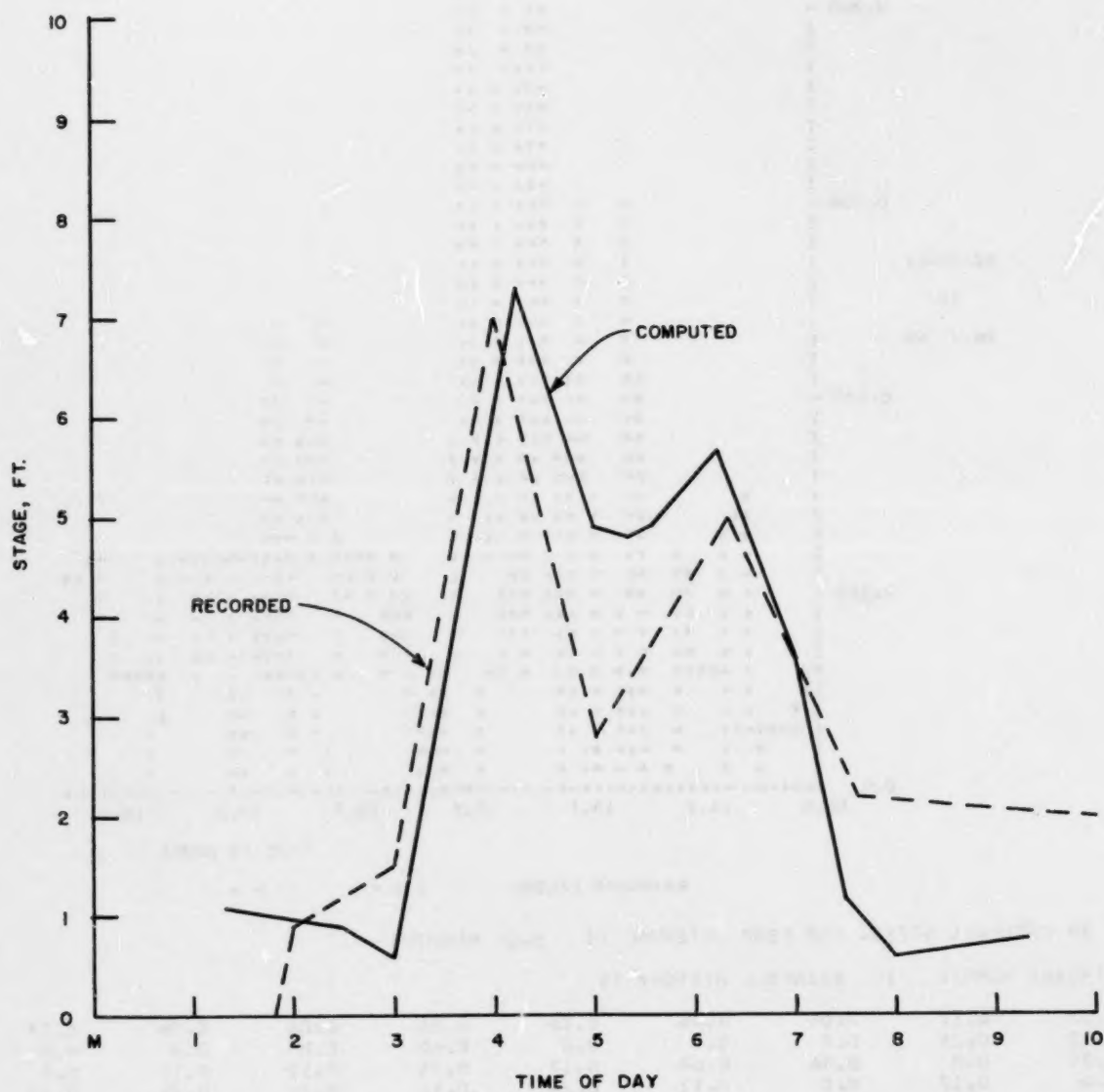


Figure 4-8. KINGMAN LAKE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW
RESULTS (QUANTITY) - STORM OF AUGUST 20, 1969

Combined Sewage Overflows - Quality

Although no direct sampling of the Kingman Lake combined sewer overflows was accomplished, others (Ref. 1) had monitored two combined sewers in the District (drainage basins of about 200 acres) over a six-month period. The results are compared to the computed storm values in Table 4-1. The verification was favorable except that the July 22, 1969, concentrations were weaker due to the extremely high runoff volume.

Figure 4-9, a chart of recorded rainfall for the District for the summer of 1969, further explains the observed variations in the mean concentrations of pollutants overflowing in the two storms. A large storm occurred just two days prior to the July 22 storm, effectively flushing much of the accumulated surface pollution from the drainage basin. A storm of similar magnitude did not occur until 18 days prior to the August 20 storm. These variations in antecedent conditions were accounted for in the Storm Water Model by adjusting the dry day estimates supplied in the input data (see Volume III).

Typical variations of pollutant concentrations in the overflow with time computed for the two storms are shown in Table 4-2. From these data it is obvious that the source of surface pollutants was effectively exhausted after 3 hours of the extremely intense July 22 storm.

In terms of mass quantities, the total computed (untreated) releases in the two storms were:

Table 4-1. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW QUALITY COMPARISONS

Waste Constituent	Reported*		Computed**		
	Range	Mean***	July 22, 1969		August 20, 1969
			Range	Mean***	Range
BOD, mg/L	10-470	71	4-220	47	43-245
SS, mg/L	35-2,000	622	6-977	267	173-827
Total coliforms, MFN/100 ml	420,000-5,800,000	2,800,000			380,000-4,670,000
					1,730,000

*Roy F. Weston, "Preliminary Draft Conceptual Engineering Report, Kingman Lake Project," FWQA, May 1970 (Ref. 1).

**Based on 95 five-minute time-steps.

***Not weighted according to flow.

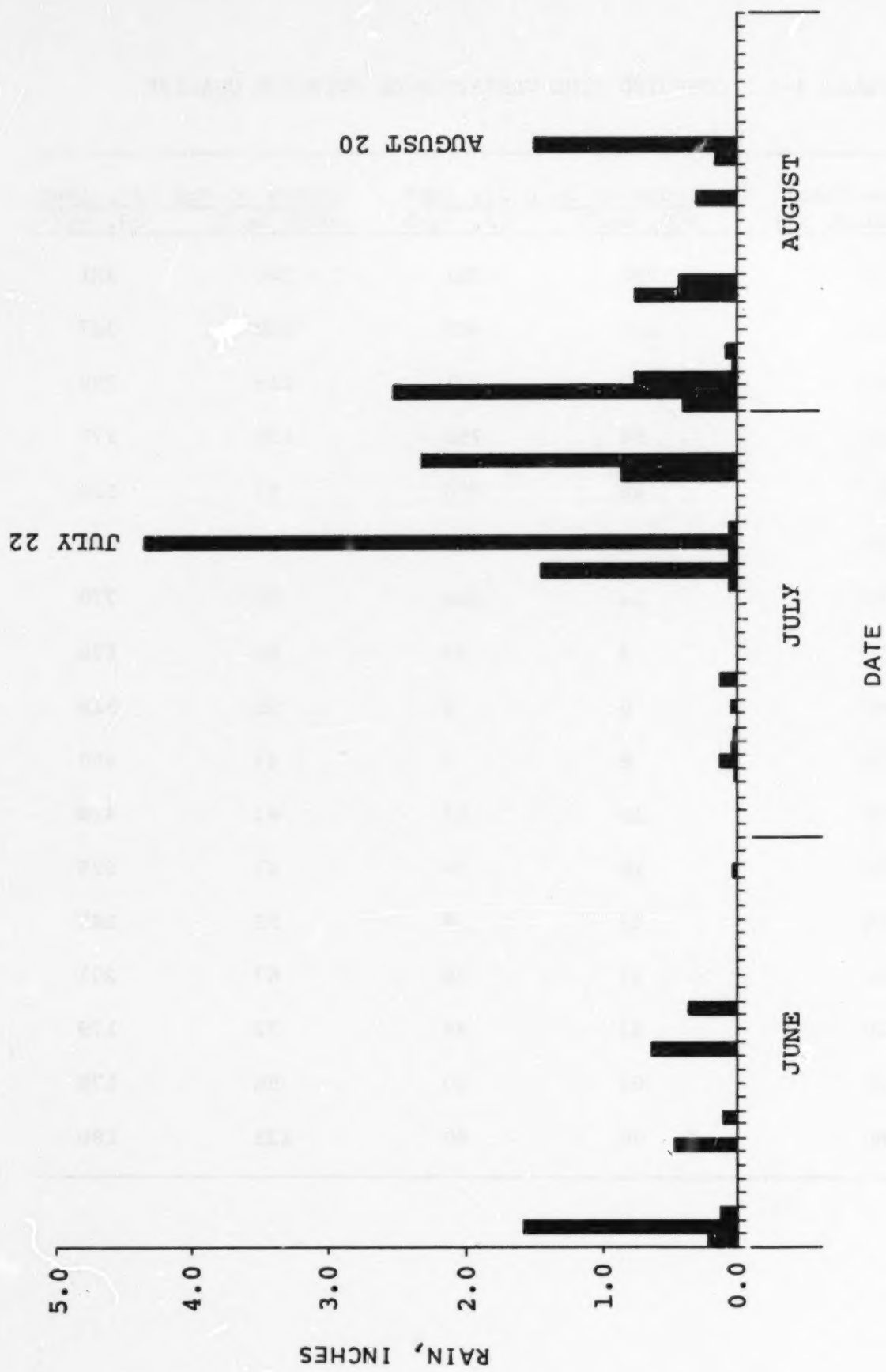


Figure 4-9. RECORD OF RAIN AT WASHINGTON, D.C., NATIONAL AIRPORT - SUMMER 1969

Table 4-2. COMPUTED TIME VARIATION OF OVERFLOW QUALITY

Time from Start of Overflow, min	Storm of July 22, 1969		Storm of Aug. 20, 1969	
	BOD, mg/L	SS, mg/L	BOD, mg/L	SS, mg/L
0	220	261	245	321
30	135	425	239	327
60	79	921	218	289
90	54	755	150	277
120	48	798	87	506
150	40	698	70	675
180	14	252	60	779
210	4	25	54	576
240	6	9	55	518
270	6	7	47	450
300	10	13	43	410
330	18	20	47	325
360	27	28	58	241
390	37	38	67	201
420	42	44	72	179
450	63	60	96	175
480	90	80	125	180

<u>Storm</u>	<u>Total SS Released, lb</u>	<u>Total BOD Released, lb</u>
July 22, 1969	581,000	46,500
August 20, 1969	250,000	30,900

Receiving Waters

Although no sampling data were available, the Anacostia-Potomac Rivers were modeled by the 47 node system shown in Figure 4-10. An appropriate tide was imposed at node 32, fresh water inflows were imposed at nodes 1 and 47, and the Kingman Lake basin discharge was imposed at node 15. The computed oxygen balance in the receiving water system for 5 and 25 hours following the storm of July 22 is shown in Figure 4-11. The maximum deficit occurred at node 17, 3,000 feet from the point of release and 25 hours after the start of the storm. The oxygen deficit was continuing to increase and move seaward at the end of the simulation. Similarly, the computed travel of suspended solids is shown in Figure 4-12.

It should be noted that these changes were the direct result of one outfall discharging for one very large storm. The residual effects from earlier storms and pollution releases from coincident discharges would have to be evaluated to determine the full impact on the river system.

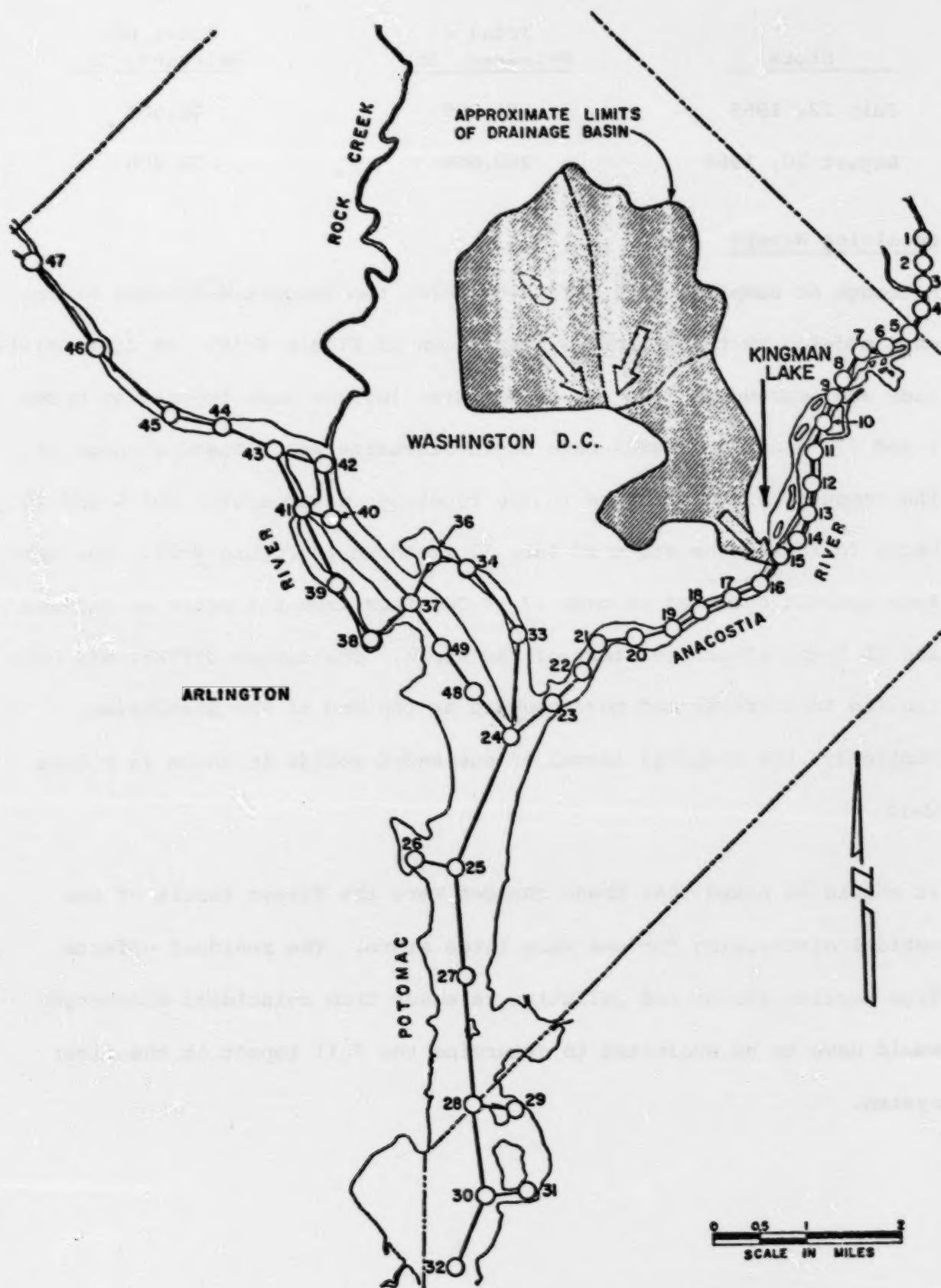


Figure 4-10. KINGMAN LAKE RECEIVING WATER SYSTEM

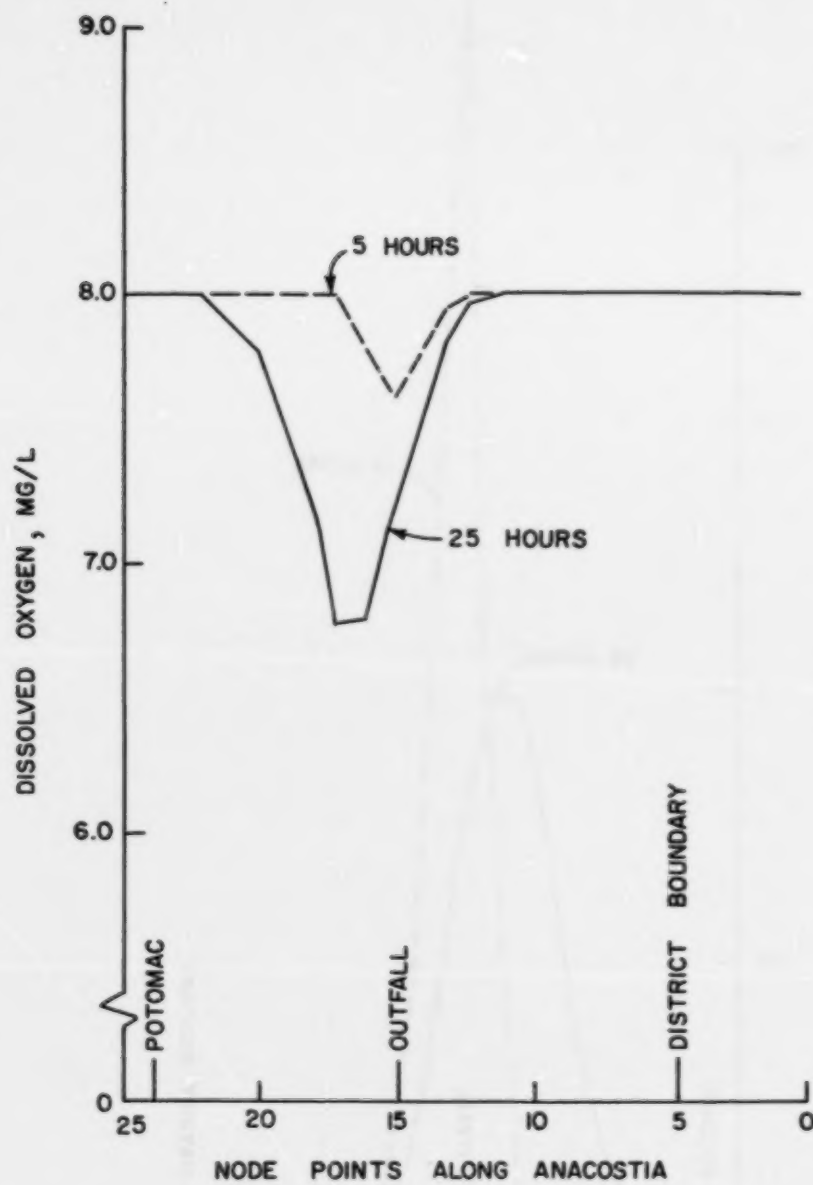


Figure 4-11. KINGMAN LAKE RECEIVING WATER
DISSOLVED OXYGEN PROFILE

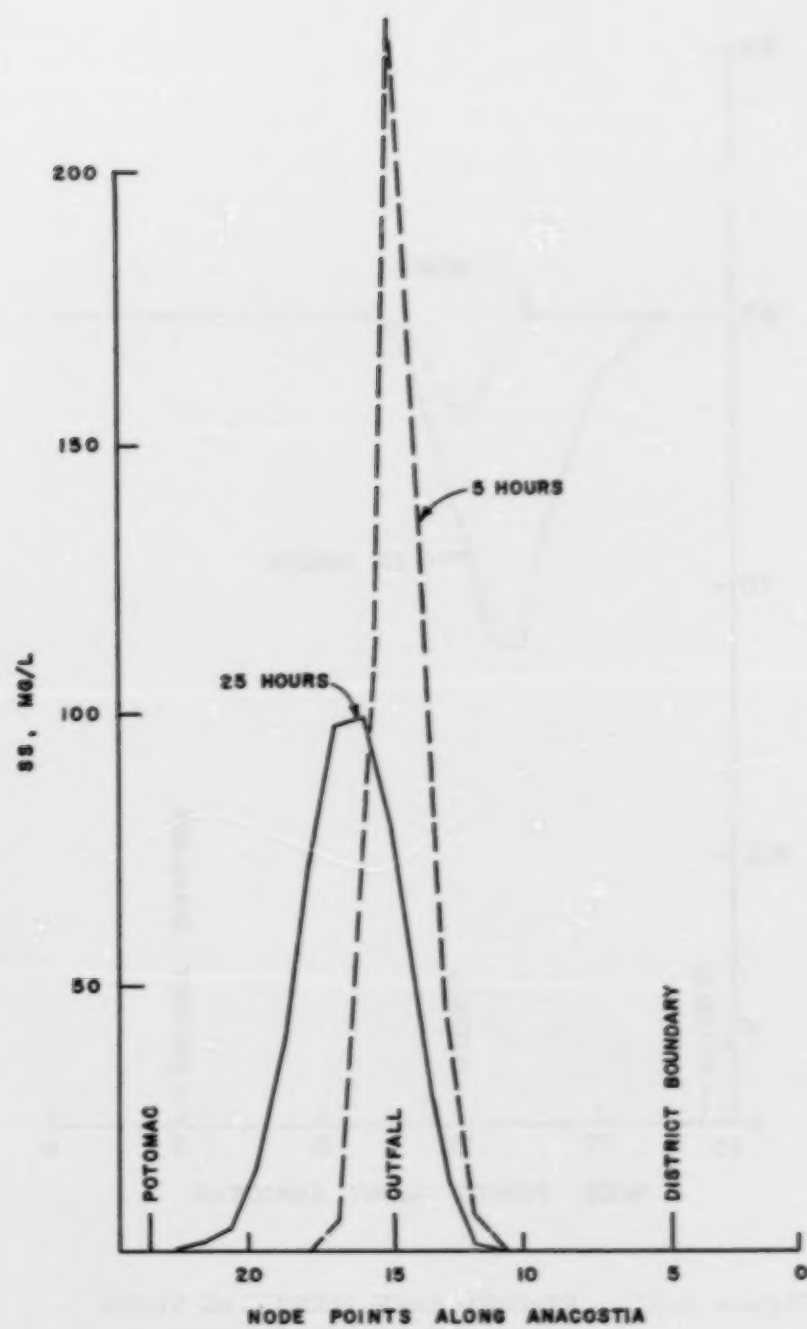


Figure 4-12. KINGMAN LAKE RECEIVING WATER SS PROFILE

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED

Three modifications to the existing system were modeled:

1. Complete sewer separation.
2. Construction of a relief sewer to relieve surcharges in the main trunk.
3. Construction of an external storage and treatment facility at Kingman Lake.

Again, the modifications were pressed only to demonstrate modeling techniques and not to real system solutions.

Complete Sewer Separation

Complete sewer separation was simulated by setting NFILTH = 0 for the storm of July 22, 1969. Because of the great magnitude of the storm and the relatively short time span over which overflows occurred, quality improvements were small. The total suspended solids released were reduced by 16,000 pounds or only 3 percent. The total BOD released was reduced by 15,600 pounds or 33 percent.

The line printer graphs of the BOD results are shown in Figure 4-13.

Construction of a Relief Sewer

The District representatives spoke of the possible construction of a relief sewer to reduce flooding and surcharge along the main trunk sewer. A dummy pipe system, shown in Figure 4-14, was modeled, intercepting all flows upstream of elements 45, 63, and 69. The resultant flow reduction in the main trunk and the total diverted flow are shown in

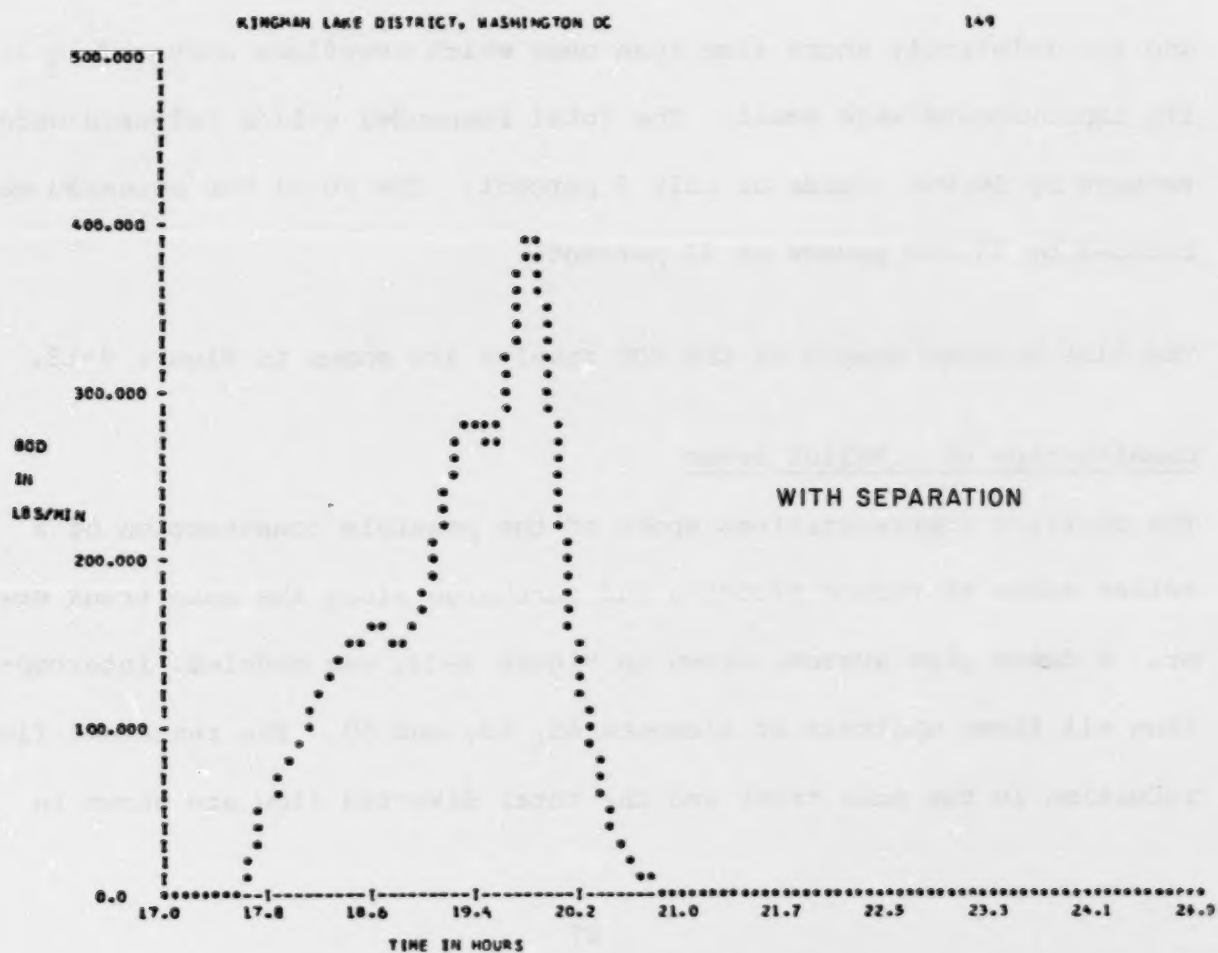
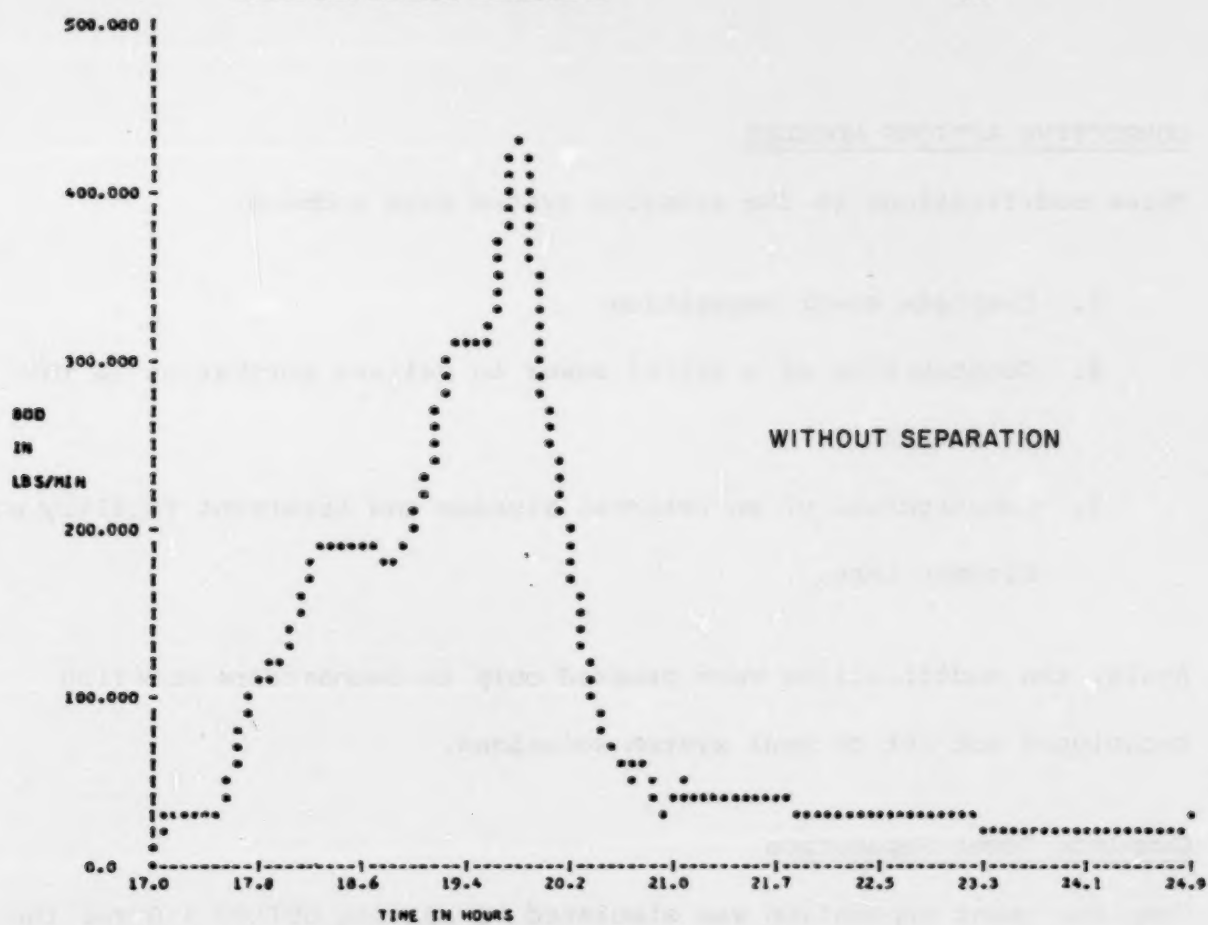


Figure 4-13. KINGMAN LAKE BOD COMPARISONS WITH AND WITHOUT SEPARATION

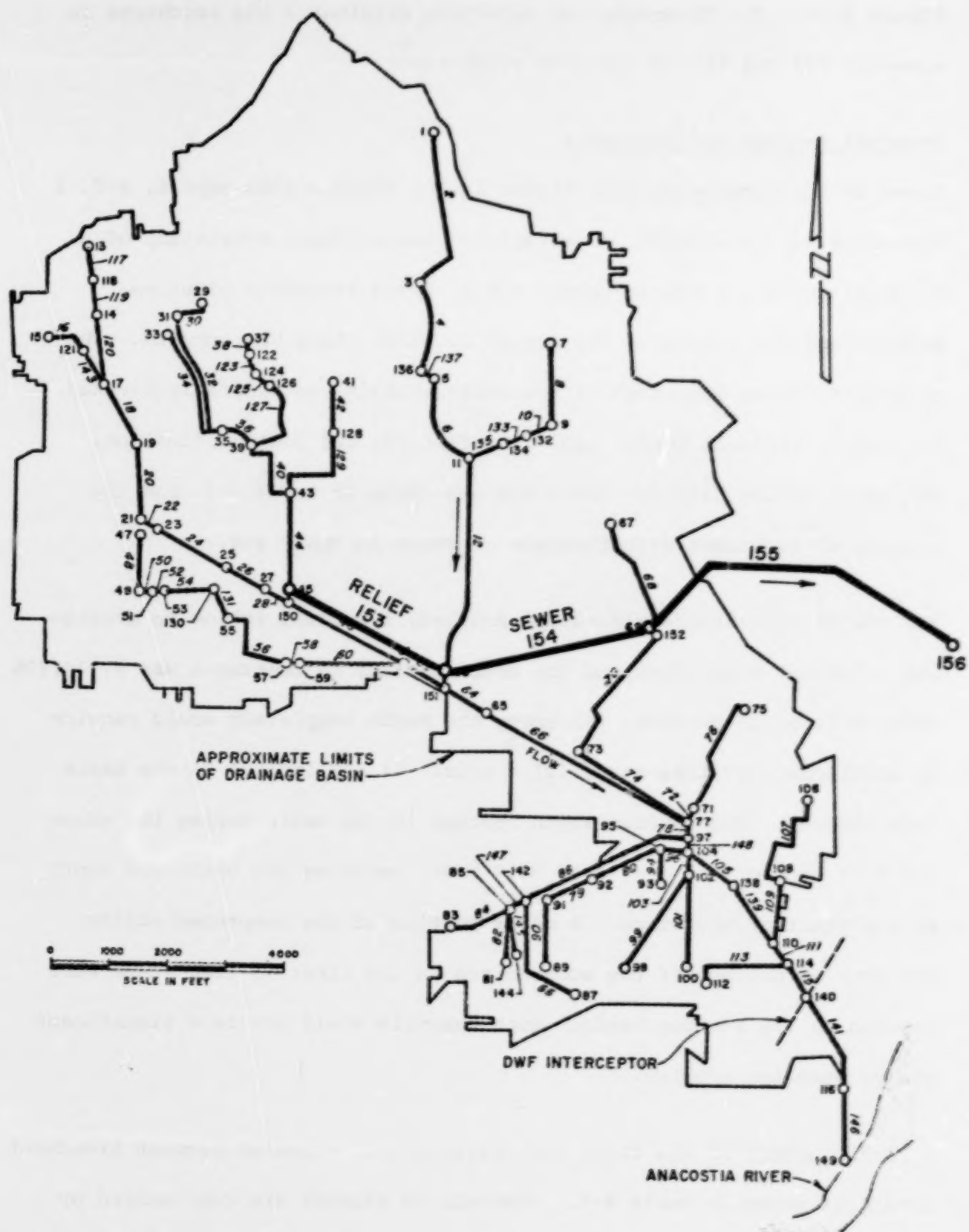


Figure 4-14. KINGMAN LAKE SIMULATED RELIEF SEWER

Figure 4-15. The diversion, as expected, eliminated the surcharge in elements 139 and 115 on the main trunk sewer.

External Storage and Treatment

Based on the recommendations stated in the Kingman Lake Report, Ref. 1 (Contract No. 14-12-829), a storage-treatment scheme consisting of a 175-million gallon storage basin and a 50-mgd treatment plant was modeled and the output of the August 20, 1969 storm was applied. The treatment system consisted of the storage basin, mechanically cleaned bar racks, effluent pumps, high rate filters, and postchlorination. The basic design data for the units are shown in Table 4-3, and the summary of treatment effectiveness is shown in Table 4-4.

For the 95 five-minute time-steps modeled, the total inflow to storage was 7,741,961 cubic feet and the total outflow to treatment was 1,776,956 cubic feet or 23 percent. To empty the basin completely would require an additional 257 time-steps (21.4 hours) if all inflows to the basin were stopped. The maximum depth reached in the basin during the storm was 8.94 feet of the available 35.0 feet, assuming the basin was empty at the start of the storm. A major portion of the suspended solids and over 50 percent of the BOD removed in the first 95 time-steps were removed in the storage basin. Such removals would create a significant sludge handling problem.

A final summary of the flows and characteristics passed between treatment levels is shown in Table 4-5. Removals in storage are represented by level 3, the high rate filters in level 4, and chlorination in level 7.

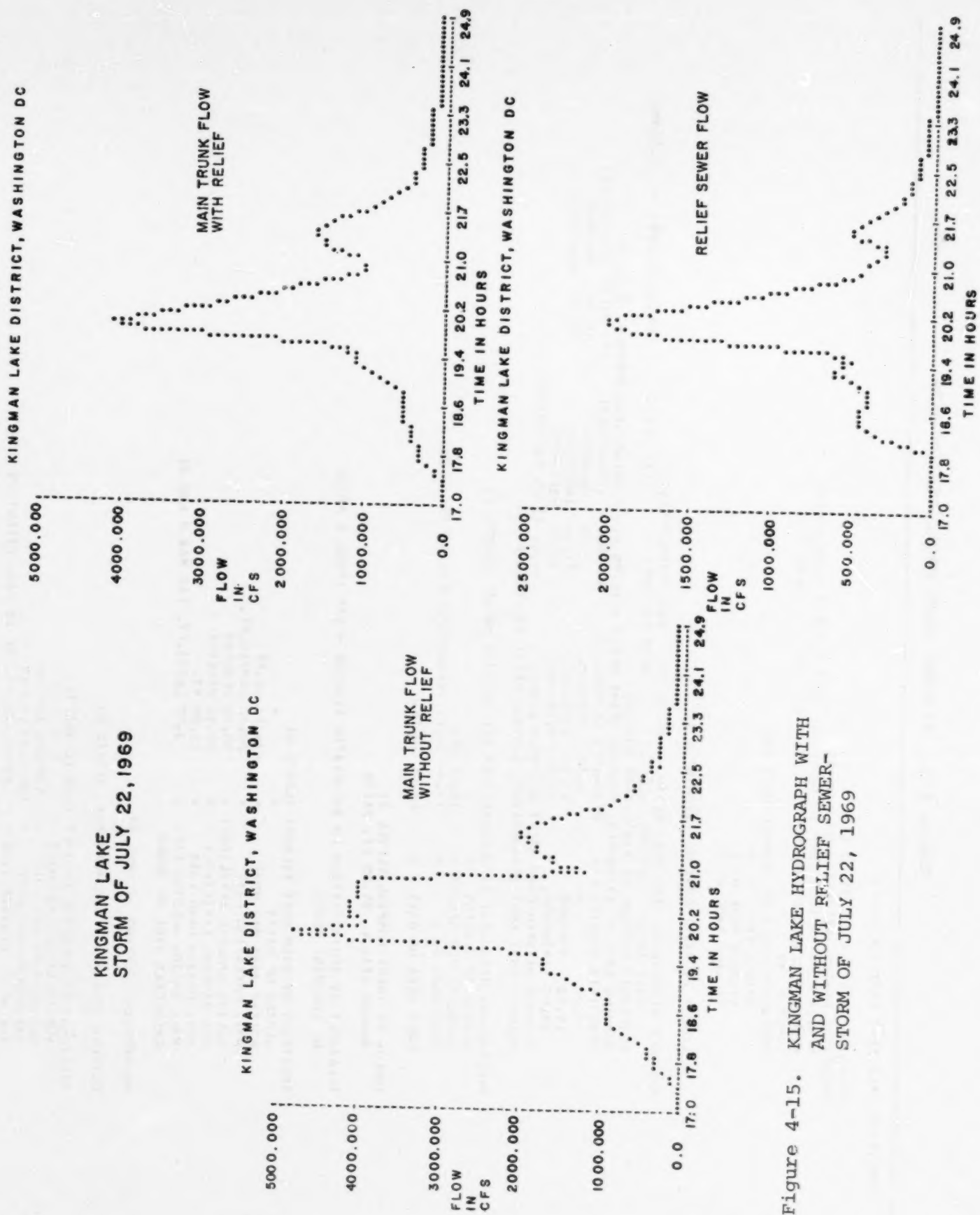


Figure 4-15. KINGMAN LAKE HYDROGRAPH WITH AND WITHOUT RELIEF SEWER- STORM OF JULY 22, 1969

Table 4-3. KINGMAN LAKE BASIC DESIGN DATA

SPECIFIED TREATMENT CAPACITY USED.

DESIGN FLOWRATE = 75.00 CFS.
TREATMENT SYSTEM INCLUDES MIDDLE UNITS
DESIGN FLOW IS THEREFORE INCREASED TO NEXT LARGEST MODULF SIZE
ADJUSTED DESIGN FLOWRATE = 77.35 CFS. = 50.00 MGD.
(MCD = 4)
CHARACTERISTICS OF STORAGE UNIT ARE
INLET TYPE = 6
STORAGE MODF = 1
STORAGE TYPE = 2

LEVEL = 2, PRINT CONTROL (ISPRINT) = 1

MAN-MADE RESERVOIR, WITH MAX. DEPTH = 35.00 FT., AND CHARACTERISTICS
BASE AREA = 670000. SQ.FT., BASE CIRCUMF. = 3272. FT., COT(SINESLOPE) = 0.00000
RESERVOIR OUTFLOW BY FIXED-RATE PUMPING
PUMPING RATE = 77.40 CFS, PUMPING START DEPTH = 10.00 FT, PUMPING STOP DEPTH = 0.00 FT
DEPTH(FT) STOP(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOP(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOP(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOP(CU.FT)
0.00 0. 3.50 2345000. 7.00 4693000. 10.50 7035000.
14.00 938000. 17.50 1172500. 21.00 1407000. 24.50 1541500.
28.00 1476000. 31.50 2110400. 35.00 2345000.
STORAGE BETWEEN PUMP START AND STOP LEVELS = 248.54 TIMES (Q/PUMP+INT)
ASSUMED UNIT COST (EXCAVATION, LINING, ETC.) = 15.00 \$/CU.YD.

PRELIMINARY TREATMENT BY MECHANICALLY CLEANED BAR RACKS (LEVEL 1)
NUMBER OF SCREENS = 2
CAPACITY PER SCREEN = 38.67 CFS
STURGEON AREA = 12.00 SQ.FT. (PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW)
FACE AREA OF BARS = 18.05 SQ.FT.

INFLOW BY INLET PUMPING (LEVEL 2)
PUMPED HEAD = 35.00 FT. WATER

TREATMENT BY SEDIMENTATION IN ASSOCIATED STORAGE - SEE LEVEL 3 ABOVE
NL CHLORINE ADDED

TREATMENT BY HIGH RATE FILTERS (LEVEL 4)
NUMBER OF UNITS = 4
FILTER AREA PER UNIT = 434.13 SQ.FT.
MAX. OPERATING RATE = 20.00 GPM/SQ.FT.
SOLIDS REMOVAL EFFICIENCY = 95.00 PERCENT
BED REMOVAL EFFICIENCY = 80.00 PERCENT
MAX. DESIGN HEAD LOSS = 12.00 FT.
MAX. SOLIDS HOLDING CAP. = 3.00 LB/SQ.FT. (AT MAX H AND Q)
CHEMICALS WILL BE ADDED

NO EFFLUENT SCREENS (LEVEL 5)

OUTFLOW BY GRAVITY (NO PUMPING) (LEVEL 6)

TREATMENT BY CHLORINE CONTACT TANK (LEVEL 7)
NUMBER OF DESIGN UNITS = 2
DOSING RATE PER UNIT = 8000.00 LB/DAY
MAXIMUM DEMAND RATE = 10241.05 LB/DAY
VOLUME OF CONTACT TANK = 69615. CU.FT. AT 15 MIN. DETENTION TIME

Table 4-4. KINGMAN LAKE SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

TOTALS	FLOW (M.G.)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
INPUT	13.374	899.3	62706.2	5.59E 14
OVERFLOW (BYPASS)	0.009	5.8	40.5	3.61E 11
TREATED	13.365	899.5	62605.6	5.59E 14
REMOVED	0.114	7206.2	54845.7	5.58E 14
RELEASED	13.260	1793.2	7860.3	4.31E 11

REMOVALS	FLOW (M.G.)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)
LEVEL 1	0.001	30.1	601.2
LEVEL 3 (TOTAL)	0.113	3739.7	47169.5
LEVEL 4	0.000	2089.5	7075.0
LEVEL 5	0.000	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 7	0.000	1347.0	0.0
TRASH:			
BAR RACKS	80.157 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)		
EFFLUENT SCREENS	0.000 CU.FT (AT 50 LB/CU.FT.)		

- BAR RACKS
- STORAGE
- HIGHRATE FILTERS
- NO EFFL. SCREENS
- CONTACT TANK

REMOVAL PERCENTAGES OF OVERALL INPUTS OF TREATED FRACTIONS	FLOW (VOL)	BOD (LB)	SS (LB)	COLIF (MPN)
	0.85	80.08	87.46	99.92
	0.85	80.13	87.52	99.99

CONSUMPTIONS (LB)	CHLORINE	POLYMERS
LEVEL 3	0.0	0.0
LEVEL 4	0.0	442.4
LEVEL 7	671.7	0.0
TOTAL	671.7	442.4

- STORAGE
- HIGHRATE FILTERS
- CONTACT TANK

REPRESENTATIVE VARIATION OF TREATMENT PERFORMANCE WITH TIME (OVERALL).

TIME	0: 5	0:50	1:35	2:20	3: 5	4:35	5:20	6: 5	6:50	7:35
WATER										
AV. FLOW (CFS)	0.00	0.00	77.31	77.11	76.99	77.01	77.07	77.08	77.10	77.10
BOD										
ARRIVING (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	120.85	133.73	79.48	68.12	58.93	57.38	57.66	58.25
RELEASED (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	32.20	34.86	15.91	11.90	8.63	8.08	8.17	8.37
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	73.37	74.09	80.17	82.68	85.46	86.02	85.92	85.71
S. SOLIDS										
ARRIVING (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	168.79	505.24	701.98	674.77	573.27	541.14	521.85	509.66
RELEASED (MG/L)	0.00	0.00	25.17	63.55	88.83	79.15	72.28	68.15	65.68	64.12
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	85.10	87.50	87.46	87.46	87.48	87.49	87.49	87.50
COLIFORMS										
ARR (MPN/100ML)	0.00E-01	0.00E-01	2.25E 06	2.22E 06	8.46E 05	5.37E 05	6.83E 05	7.42E 05	7.93E 05	8.21E 05
REL (MPN/100ML)	0.00E-01	0.00E-01	1.79E 03	1.72E 03	6.58E 02	4.96E 02	5.31E 02	5.76E 02	6.16E 02	6.37E 02
% REDUCTION (LB)	0.00	0.00	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92

Table 4-5. KINGMAN LAKE SUMMARY OF LEVEL PERFORMANCE

SUMMARY OF FLOWS - MAXIMA, AVERAGES, AND MINIMA										
	ARRIVING	OVERFLOW	TO TREATMENT	LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 7		RECOMBINED RELEASE
				REMOVAL	OUTFLOW	REMOVAL	OUTFLOW	REMOVAL	OUTFLOW	
FLOW RATES (M.G.D.)										
MAXIMUM	50.032	0.032	50.000	0.533	49.882	0.000	49.882	0.000	49.882	49.915
AVERAGE	40.552	0.032	40.526	0.342	40.182	0.000	40.182	0.000	40.182	40.208
MINIMUM	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.115	49.465	0.000	49.465	0.000	49.465	0.000
BOD CONCENTRATIONS (MG/L)										
MAXIMUM	221.9	221.9	221.9	20312.6	130.0	*****	78.0	0.0	62.4	62.4
AVERAGE	65.5	80.8	65.5	3771.5	38.3	*****	23.0	0.0	13.1	13.1
MINIMUM	0.0	0.0	0.0	2789.9	33.4	*****	20.1	0.0	8.1	0.0
SUSPENDED SOLIDS CONCENTRATIONS (MG/L)										
MAXIMUM	708.1	708.1	708.1	50043.4	169.9	*****	89.2	0.0	89.2	89.6
AVERAGE	456.2	562.9	456.2	40561.2	109.2	*****	57.3	0.0	57.3	57.6
MINIMUM	0.0	0.0	0.0	50043.4	47.7	*****	25.1	0.0	25.1	0.0
COLIFORM CONCENTRATIONS (MPN/100ML)										
MAXIMUM	4.10E 06	4.10E 06	4.10E 06	4.10E 06				5.21E 02		3.18E 03
AVERAGE	8.95E 05	1.10E 06	8.95E 05	8.95E 05				1.13E 02		6.95E 02
MINIMUM	0.00E-01	0.00E 00	0.00E-01	0.00E-01				0.00E-01		0.00E-01

The asterisks, signifying a number larger than the field width, in the removal fraction of level 4 result from the intermittent nature of filter backwashing.

The recommended combination of storage and treatment appears quite feasible if the problem of residual solids in the storage basin can be solved.

SECTION 5
PHILADELPHIA

	<u>Page</u>
DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA	99
DATA SOURCES	100
VERIFICATION RESULTS	101
Combined Sewage Overflows - Quantity	105
Combined Sewage Overflows - Quality	113
Receiving Waters	113
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED	119
In-System Storage	119
External Storage with Treatment	123

SECTION 5

PHILADELPHIA

The results of two significant storms modeled on the Wingohocking drainage basin and the Frankford Creek-Delaware River receiving waters are discussed in this section.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The Wingohocking drainage basin is the largest combined sewer area in Philadelphia and the largest area attempted by the model to date. The past sampling and analysis performed by the City of Philadelphia for drainage catchments and receiving waters are discussed briefly in Ref. 1.

A further description of the study area quoted from Ref. 2 follows:

"The combined sewered area with a population of 173,000 named Wingohocking is situated in north central Philadelphia and drains some 5400 highly developed residential acres (8.4 sq. miles), via 45 miles of branch sewers. The dry weather flow is intercepted by a low, broad crested weir and interceptor arrangement for treatment at the Northeast Water Pollution Control Plant. During significant rains, the interceptor is mainly bypassed and a mixture of sanitary waste and stormwater discharges into the receiving Frankford Creek through a 21 ft. by 24 ft. outfall.

Four recording raingages are distributed over the catchment area. A depth of flow recorder and a composite sampler are located at the outfall just upstream of the weir. This instrument system has been operated by the R & D Unit of the Philadelphia Water Department since 1966. Prior to that time, the runoff and sampling instruments were maintained by the FWQA for the purpose of studying combined sewer overflows."

The average imperviousness of 75 percent (range 40-80 percent) and population density of 32 persons per acre (predominantly in single-family

row houses) compare closely with the Kingman Lake study area. Six industrial waste sources were reported in the basin, but their combined reported discharge of less than 0.1 cfs (suspected data error) had negligible effect on the waste stream. Quality characteristics of the discharge were not reported.

The basin topography, varying from an elevation of 60 feet at the point of discharge to an elevation of 380 feet at the northwest corner, is also similar to the Kingman Lake area.

DATA SOURCES

The Research and Development Division of the City of Philadelphia Water Department furnished essentially all data used for the model takeoffs. These included rainfall data, topographic maps, system maps, aerial photographs, catchbasin and street sweeping data, daily operating statistics at the Northeast Water Pollution Control Plant, weekly quality analyses of the receiving waters, and the storm runoff and quality composite data discussed below. *The collection, collation, and presentation of this data represented approximately 200 engineering man-hours on the part of the City. This total does not include approximately 400 additional man-hours by the authors for the data reduction, evaluation, simulation, and execution of the computer program.*

These efforts are in no way proportional to the basin size but are contingent on the complexities of the system and the availability of the data. No sampling, measuring, or analyses efforts are included. *A principal advantage of the model is that numerous additional storms and basin modifications can be readily executed for a small percentage*

increase in man-hours once the original basin modeling and correlation has been accomplished.

The Wingohocking drainage basin was subdivided into 57 subcatchments (range 38-210 acres). The sewer system was represented by 129 elements as shown in Figure 5-1. The total length of sewer lines modeled was 73,385 feet or approximately 32 percent of the total in the drainage basin.

The four rain gages used in the study were:

Model No.	<u>Name</u>	<u>Approximate Ground Elevation, ft.</u>
1	Roosevelt	300
2	Heinz	140
3	Harrow Gate	80
4	Queen Lane	220

The locations of the gages and the approximate areas where they were applied are shown in Figure 5-2. The cities rain gage network is described in Ref. 3.

VERIFICATION RESULTS

Time and budget restrictions did not permit the measurement, sampling, and correlation of dry weather flows, including estimates of industrial discharges and infiltration. The preliminary computed dry weather flow based on census data and assumed uniform single-family residential development is shown in Table 5-1. These values had no allowance for infiltration or for industrial or commercial wastes and totaled only about one-half the expected value based on prior Kingman Lake study.

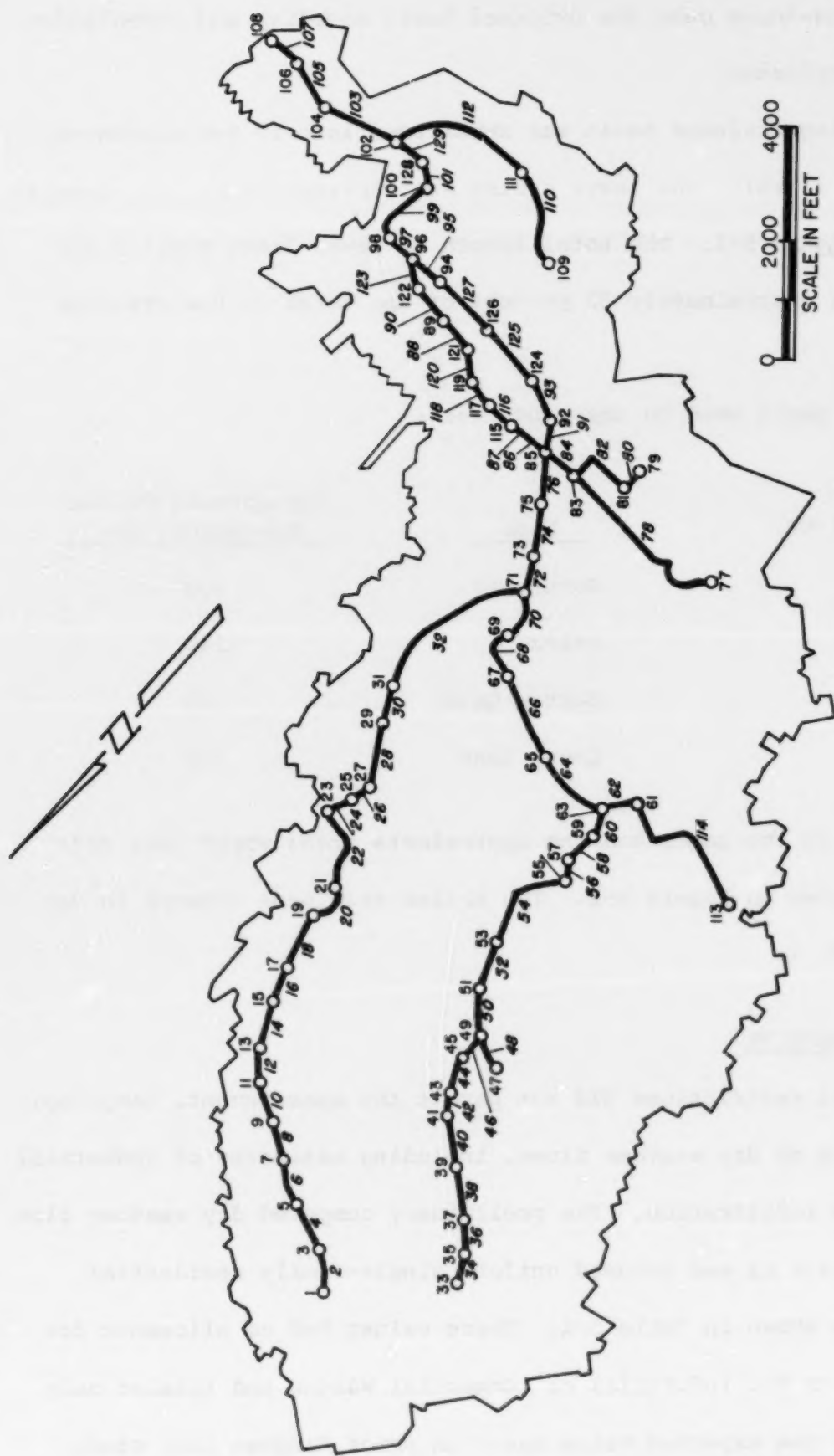


Figure 5-1. PLAN OF WINGOHOCKING SYSTEM

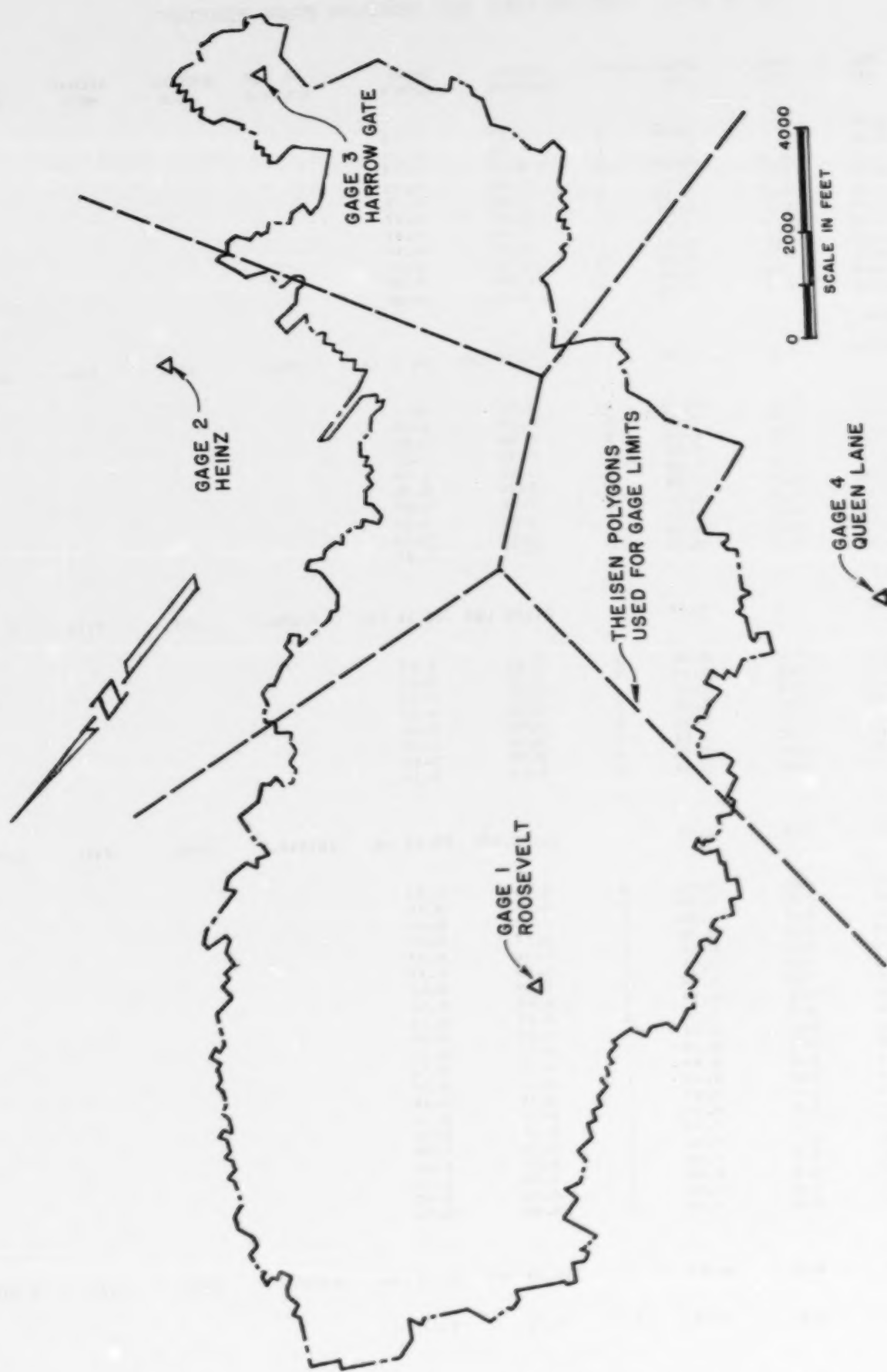


Figure 5-2. WINGOHOCKING RAIN GAGE LOCATIONS

Table 5-1. PRELIMINARY DRY WEATHER FLOW RESULTS

KNOW INPUT		DWF CFS	+ INFIL CFS	= QDWF CFS	KLAND	DWBUD LBS/MIV	DWSS LBS/MIV	TOTPOP PERSONS	BODCUNC MG/L	SSCUNC MG/L	COLIFORMS MPN/100ML
221	21	0.37	0.0	0.37	1	0.27	0.29				
222	53	0.11	0.0	0.11	1	0.08	0.09				
223	51	0.25	0.0	0.25	1	0.18	0.20				
224	43	0.61	0.0	0.61	1	0.44	0.48				
225	37	0.34	0.0	0.34	1	0.25	0.27				
226	33	0.09	0.0	0.09	1	0.07	0.07				
231	43	0.52	0.0	0.52	1	0.39	0.41				
232	53	0.88	0.0	0.88	1	0.64	0.70				
233	57	0.22	0.0	0.22	1	0.16	0.17				
234	65	0.60	0.0	0.60	1	0.44	0.48				
235	65	0.36	0.0	0.36	1	0.26	0.28				
SUBTOTALS											
		4.35	0.0	4.35		15.71 LBS	17.16 LBS	59853.	193.	211.	1.12E 08
236	69	0.54	0.0	0.54	1	0.39	0.42				
333	104	0.04	0.0	0.04	1	0.03	0.03				
334	106	0.00	0.0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00				
335	100	0.01	0.0	0.01	1	0.01	0.01				
336	96	0.20	0.0	0.20	1	0.15	0.16				
381	77	0.08	0.0	0.08	1	0.06	0.06				
424	89	0.06	0.0	0.06	1	0.04	0.05				
425	98	0.06	0.0	0.06	1	0.04	0.05				
427	106	0.17	0.0	0.17	1	0.12	0.13				
428	96	0.32	0.0	0.32	1	0.23	0.25				
SUBTOTALS											
		5.83	0.0	5.83		21.08 LBS	23.33 LBS	72050.	193.	211.	1.01E 08
429	98	0.22	0.0	0.22	1	0.15	0.17				
431	94	0.55	0.0	0.55	1	0.39	0.43				
432	79	0.42	0.0	0.42	1	0.30	0.33				
434	109	0.01	0.0	0.01	1	0.00	0.00				
491	31	0.01	0.0	0.01	1	0.01	0.01				
492	31	0.61	0.0	0.61	1	0.44	0.48				
493	31	0.76	0.0	0.76	1	0.55	0.60				
494	71	0.18	0.0	0.18	1	0.13	0.14				
SUBTOTALS											
		8.57	0.0	8.57		30.98 LBS	33.83 LBS	107858.	193.	211.	1.03E 08
495	85	0.41	0.0	0.41	1	0.30	0.33				
496	85	0.46	0.0	0.46	1	0.33	0.36				
497	92	0.84	0.0	0.84	1	0.60	0.65				
498	89	0.38	0.0	0.38	1	0.27	0.30				
509	3	0.09	0.0	0.09	1	0.06	0.07				
510	5	0.33	0.0	0.33	1	0.30	0.33				
511	9	0.54	0.0	0.54	1	0.39	0.43				
512	13	0.58	0.0	0.58	1	0.42	0.46				
513	21	0.30	0.0	0.30	1	0.22	0.24				
514	29	0.11	0.0	0.11	1	0.08	0.09				
516	23	0.30	0.0	0.30	1	0.22	0.24				
541	77	0.46	0.0	0.46	1	0.33	0.36				
592	77	0.15	0.0	0.15	1	0.11	0.12				
593	67	0.49	0.0	0.49	1	0.35	0.39				
594	61	0.15	0.0	0.15	1	0.11	0.12				
595	61	0.40	0.0	0.40	1	0.29	0.31				
596	113	0.06	0.0	0.06	1	0.04	0.05				
599	53	0.04	0.0	0.04	1	0.03	0.03				
600	41	0.00	0.0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00				
602	35	0.01	0.0	0.01	1	0.00	0.00				
433	85	0.10	0.0	0.10	1	0.08	0.08				
SUBTOTALS											
		14.77	0.0	14.77		53.63 LBS	58.59 LBS	152701.	194.	212.	9.01E 07
100	77	0.12	0.0	0.12	1	0.11	0.12				
TOTALS											
		14.89	0.0	14.89		54.18 LBS	59.18 LBS	152701.	194.	212.	8.93E 07

The two storms modeled for Wingohocking were:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total Rainfall, in.</u>
July 3, 1967	1.30
August 3-4, 1967	0.97

Measured flow data (depth of flow correlated to diversion weir) were available for each storm. In addition, quality results from composite samples (not proportional to flow) were available for rough comparisons.

Combined Sewage Overflows - Quantity

Table 5-2 and Figure 5-3 show the rainfall hyetographs for the storm of July 3, 1967. The resulting runoff hydrograph at element 108 is compared to the reported data in Figure 5-4.

Table 5-3 and Figures 5-5 and 5-6 show the same data for the storm of August 3-4, 1967. In the comparisons the computed data are higher and of longer durations than the reported values. This is probably because the diversions to the DWF interceptor (102-inch diameter, maximum carrying capacity = 270 cfs) are not accounted for in the model. The interceptor receives flow not only from the Wingohocking basin but also from an upstream (60-inch diameter, maximum carrying capacity = 150 cfs) DWF interceptor. The actual diversion during storm events could therefore vary from 0 to 250 cfs depending upon the storm pattern. At the time of the demonstration the allowance for this diversion was beyond

Table 5-2. RAINFALL DATA STORM OF JULY 3, 1967

WINGHUCKING AREA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
STORM OF JULY 3, 1967. NO GUTTERS

INLET NUMBER 1

NUMBER OF TIME STEPS 99

INTEGRATION TIME INTERVAL (MINUTES), 5.00

25.0 PERCENT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA HAS ZERO DETENTION DEPTH

FOR 66 RAINFALL STEPS, THE TIME INTERVAL IS 5.00 MINUTES

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 1 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.12	0.0	0.24	0.48	0.72	0.72	0.35	0.24	0.24
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.36	0.35	1.20	2.16
0.84	0.48	0.36	0.72	0.0	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.08	2.28	0.84	0.48	0.35	0.0	0.24
0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 2 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.24	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.60	0.48
0.24	0.12	0.0	0.24	0.0	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.19
1.56	0.24	1.20	1.08	1.32	1.08	0.12	0.50	0.24	0.24
0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.48
0.0	0.60	0.24	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12
0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.03	0.0	0.0
0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.0				

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 3 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60	0.95	0.72	0.48	0.03	0.03
0.24	0.24	0.0	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.24	2.04
0.84	0.24	0.84	2.04	1.20	0.72	0.0	0.12	0.60	0.24
0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12
0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.48	0.48	0.74	0.0
0.03	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

FOR RAINGAGE NUMBER 4 RAINFALL HISTORY IS

0.0	0.12	0.0	0.48	0.96	1.08	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.12
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.80	1.80
1.08	0.48	0.48	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.72	0.03	0.12
0.84	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.24	0.24
0.24	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

BASIN NO 1

RAINFALL HYETOGRAPH

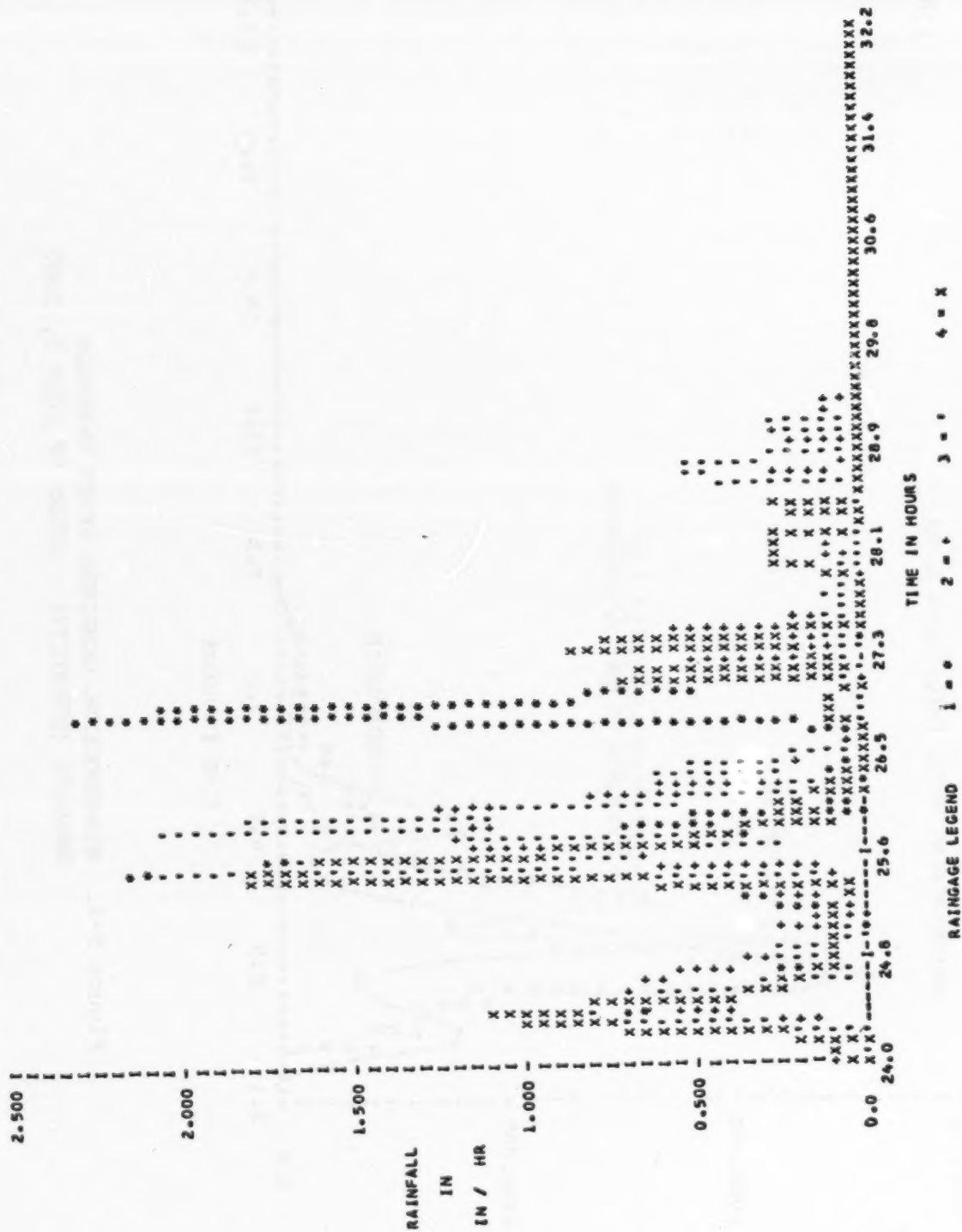


Figure 5-3. WINGOCHOCKING RAINFALL HYETOGAPHS -
STORM OF JULY 3, 1967

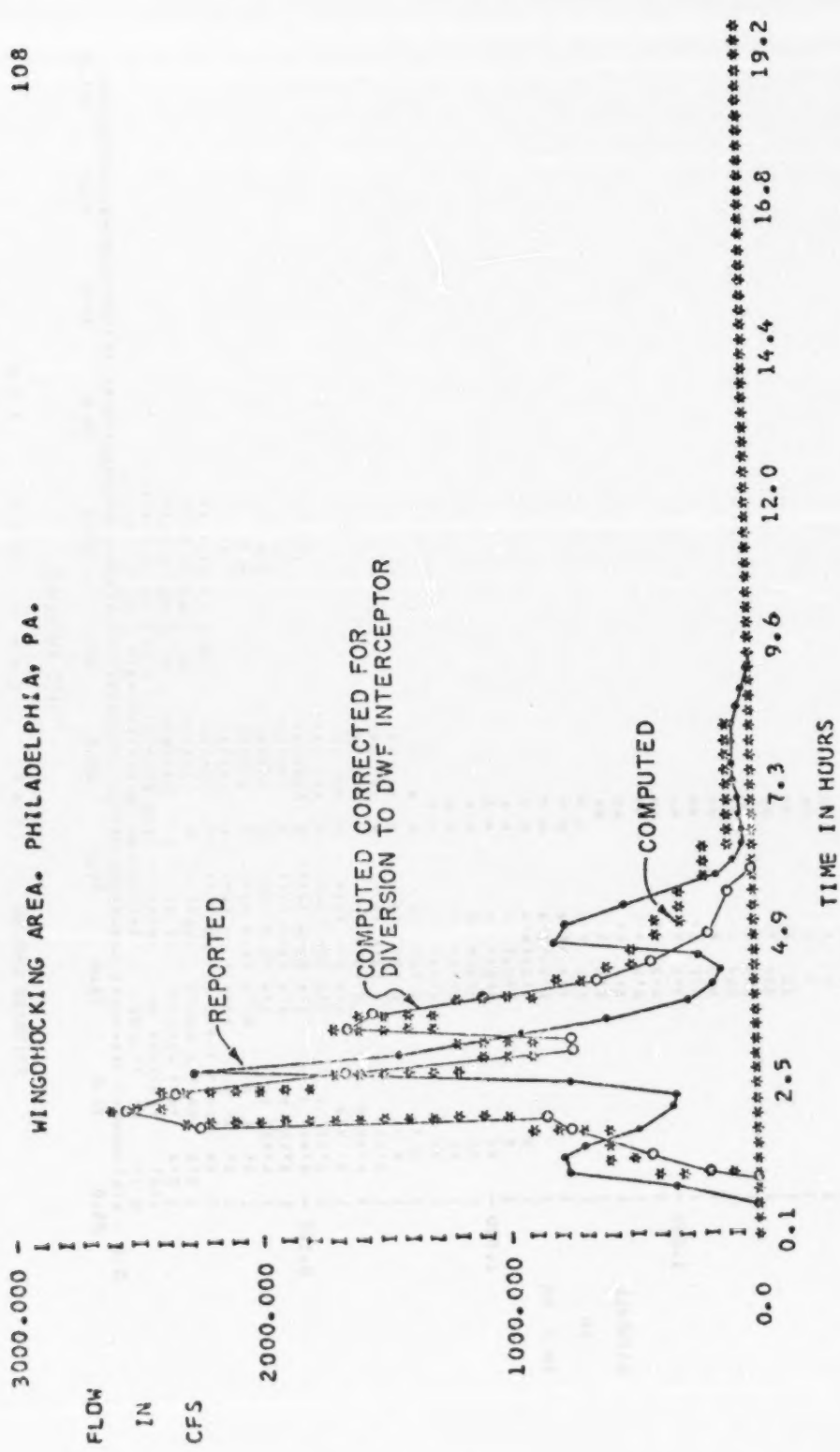


Figure 5-4. WINGOHOCKING COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS (QUANTITY) - STORM OF JULY 3, 1967

Table 5-3. RAINFALL DATA STORM OF AUG. 3-4, 1967

FOR 192 RAINFALL STEPS, THE TIME INTERVAL IS 5.00 MINUTES

[illegible]

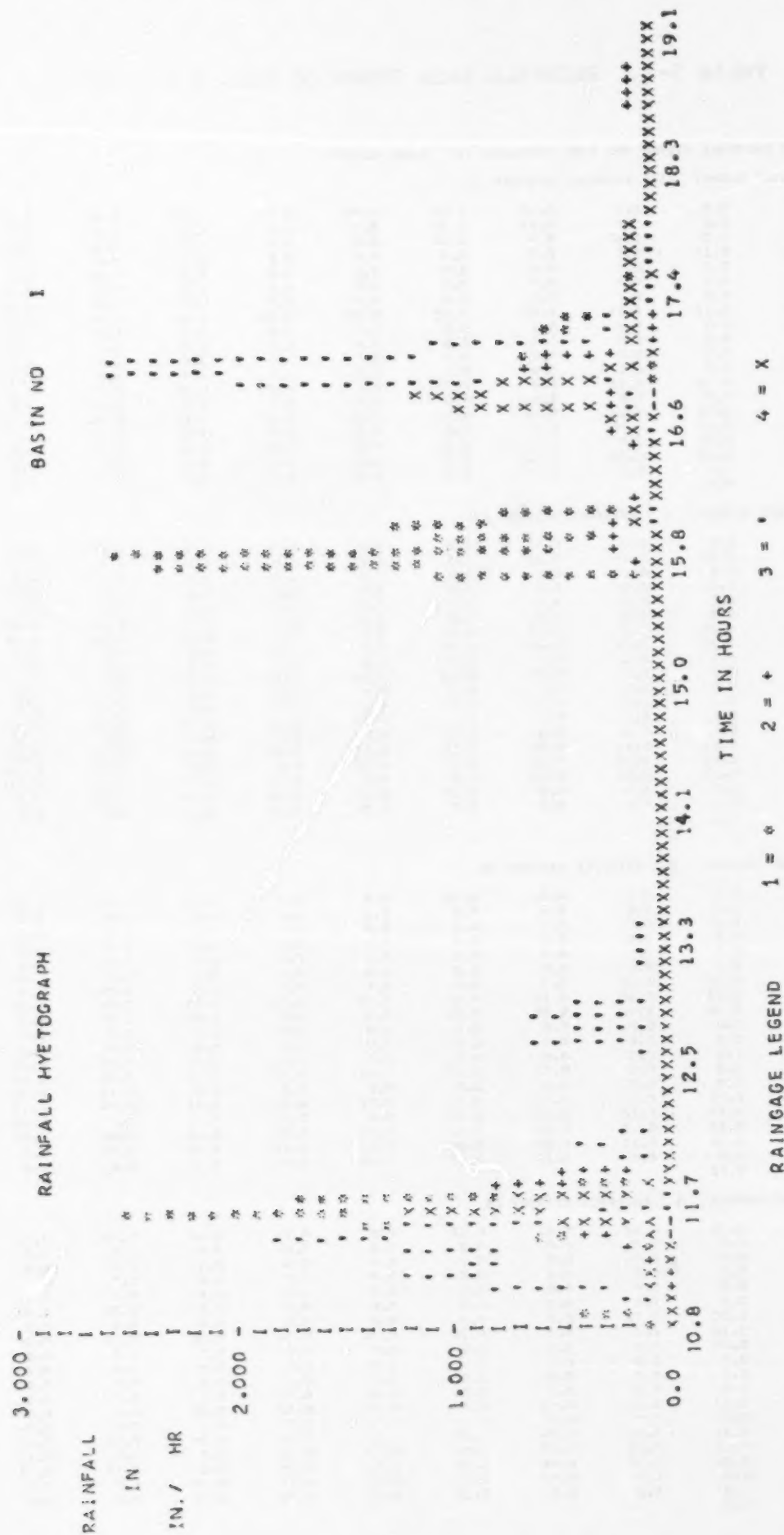


Figure 5-5. WINGOHOCKING RAINFALL HYETOGAPHS -
STORM OF AUGUST 3-4, 1967

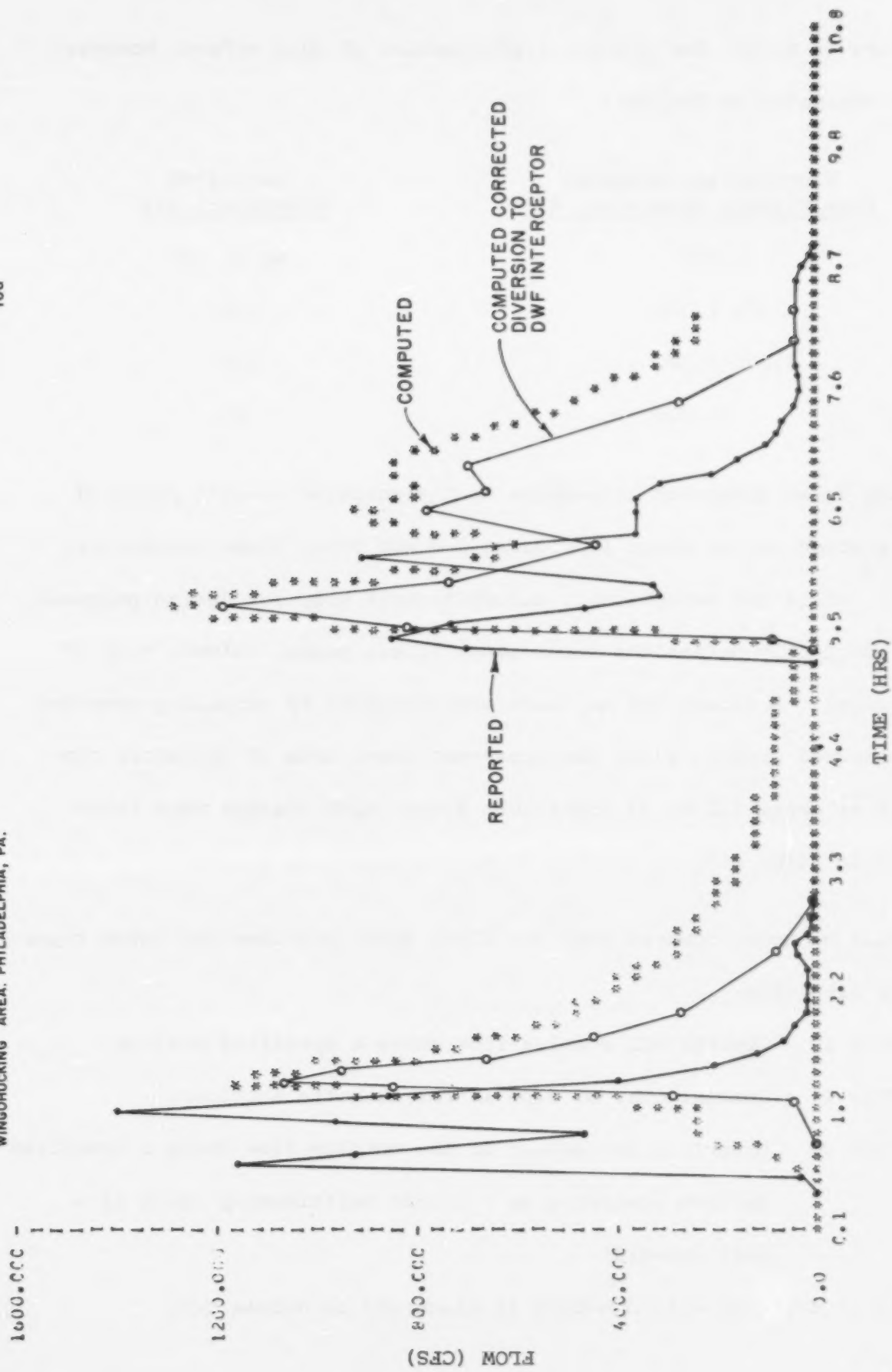


Figure 5-6. WINGOHUCKING COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW RESULTS (QUANTITY) - STORM OF AUGUST 3-4, 1967

the scope of work. For a rough approximation of this effect, however, it was estimated as follows:

<u>Wingohocking Computed Flow Without Diversion, cfs</u>	<u>Estimated Diversion, cfs</u>
0-500	up to 200
500-1,000	150
1,000-1,500	100
>1,500	50

Applying these diversion allowances to the computed results produced the corrected curves shown in Figures 5-4 and 5-6. These preliminary results, while not exceptional, correlate well and, for design purposes, would adequately define the storm event (i.e., peaks, volume, time of occurrence). A closer fit may have been obtained by comparing computed with measured depths, since the cross-sectional area of the storm conduit is so great (21 by 24 feet) that minor depth changes make large changes in flow.

It should be noted however that the final model provides for three types of flow diversion:

Type 18 - Diverts all surplus flow above a specified maximum.

Type 21 - Special case of Type 18 for cunnette sections.

Type 20 - Diverts a percentage of the surplus flow above a specified maximum according to a linear relationship (such as a weir formula).

The use of these diversion models is discussed in Volume III.

Combined Sewage Overflows - Quality

Table 5-4 compares the computed quality results with the reported composite sample results. The computed quality results for BOD and suspended solids for the storm of August 3-4 are shown in Figure 5-7.

The curves show how the removals in the first phase of the storm substantially reduced the net removals in the second phase. Correlation with the reported data is only fair possibly due to the low estimate for "dry days" (3.0 days) used for each storm.

Receiving Waters

The Frankford Creek-Delaware River receiving water system was modeled by the 18-node system shown in Figure 5-8. A tide condition was imposed at node 1 and the Wingohocking overflows were received at node 18. For the July 3, 1967, storm, fresh water inflows were added as follows:

<u>Node</u>	<u>Inflow, cfs</u>
2	30.
4	1000.
13	60.
14	4130.
18	70.

The computed stages at nodes 1, 10, and 18 are shown in Figure 5-9 for the day of the storm. The storm flow can be seen superimposed on the tide induced stage for node 18. Although Frankford Creek is not tidal up to the point of discharge, this assumption was necessary to simplify the modeling. The computed flows and velocities in the Frankford Creek channels are shown in Table 5-5 for the day of the storm. A total of

Table 5-4. WINGOHOCKING COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS - QUALITY COMPARISONS

	Reported Composite Sample Values	Computed Values	
		Combined Overflow	Average DWF
<u>Storm #1, July 3, 1967</u>			
5-Day BOD, mg/L	--	1-38	194
Suspended Solids, mg/L	17.4	7-210	212
Coliform, MPN/100 ml	7.2×10^6	$1 \times 10^3 - 3 \times 10^4$	9×10^7
<u>Storm #2, August 3-4, 1967</u>			
5-Day BOD, mg/L	36-148	1-48	194
Suspended Solids, mg/L	1-15	9-581	212
Coliform, MPN/100 ml	$1 \times 10^7 - 1 \times 10^8$	$4 \times 10^3 - 7 \times 10^4$	9×10^7

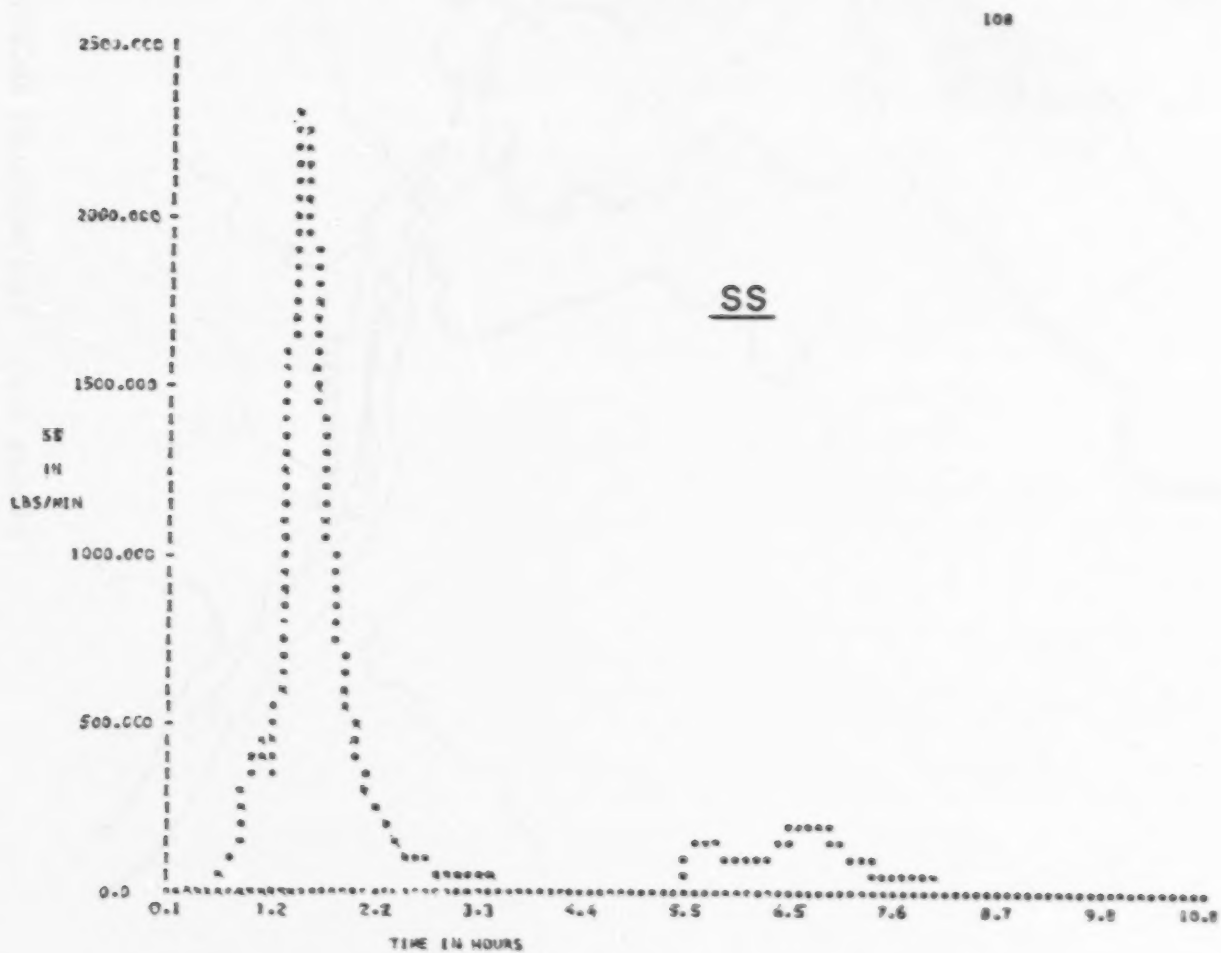
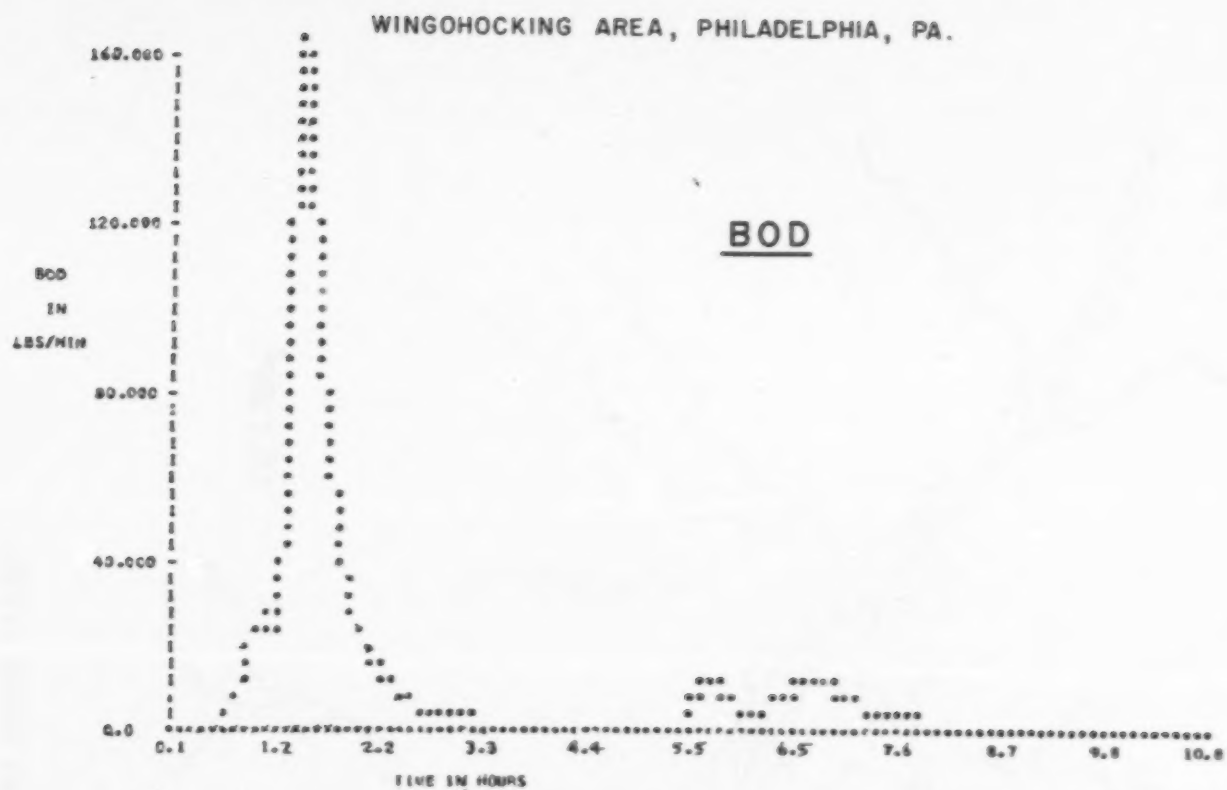


Figure 5-7. WINGOHOCKING COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW
RESULTS (QUALITY) - STORM OF AUGUST 3-4, 1967

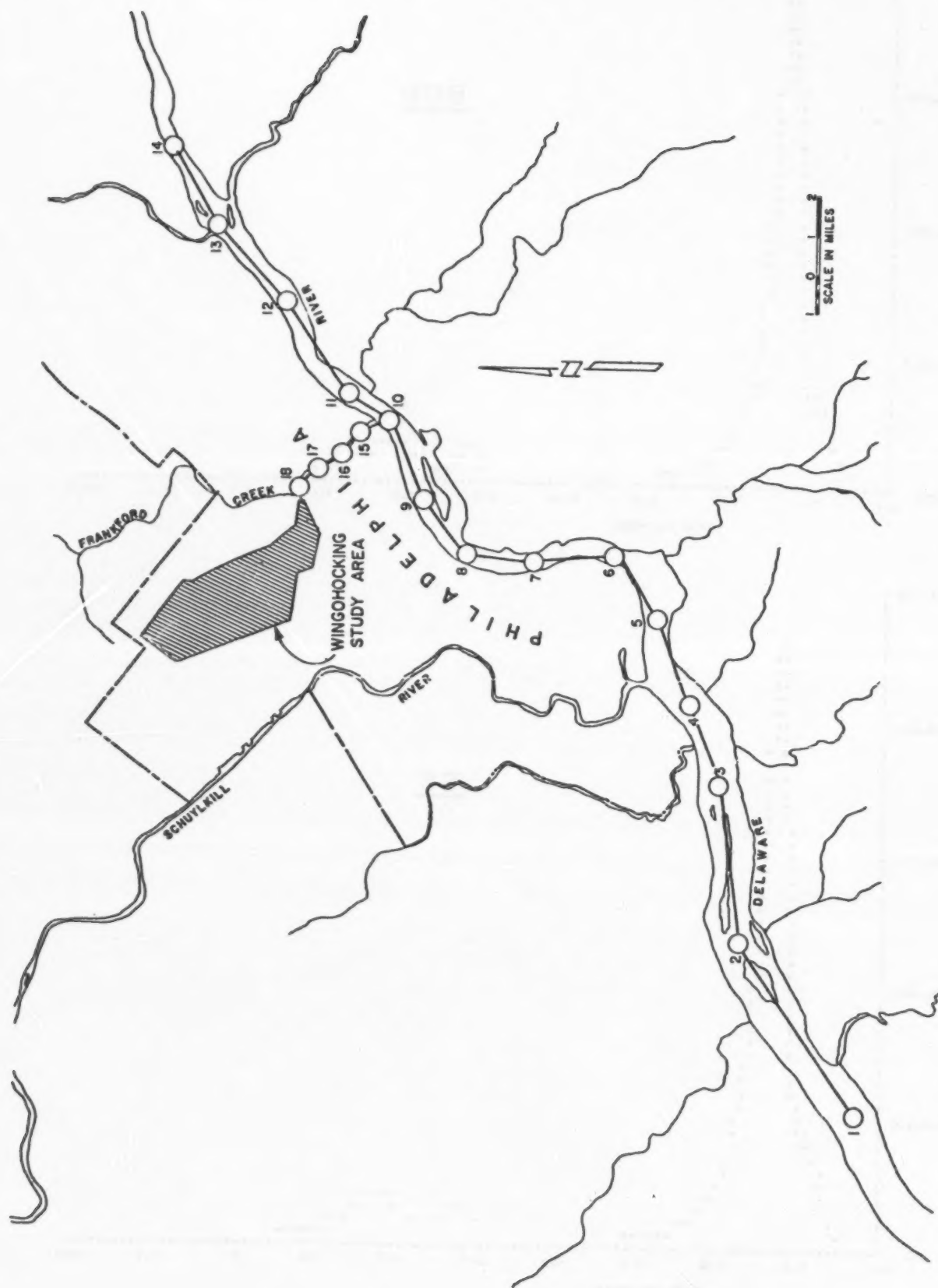


Figure 5-8. WINGOCHOCKING RECEIVING WATER SYSTEM

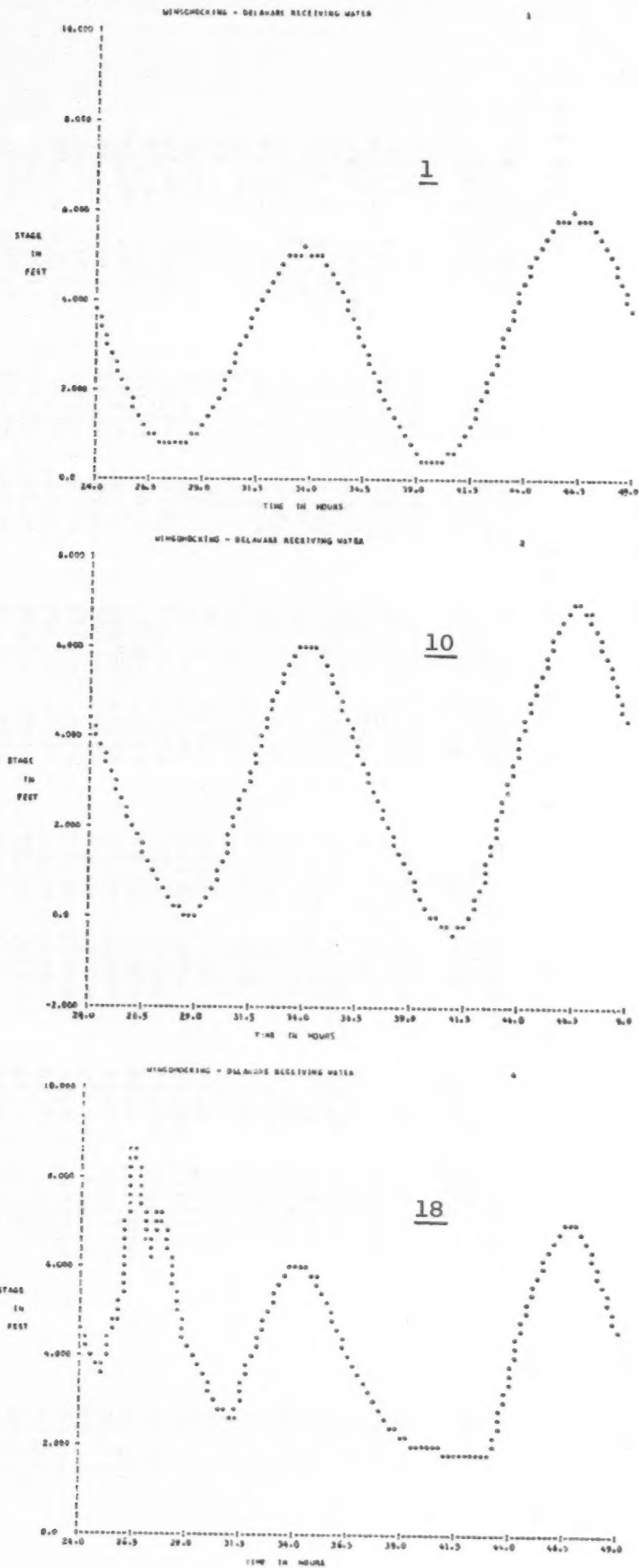


Figure 5-9. WINGOHOCKING RECEIVING WATER
COMPUTED STAGES AT NODES 1, 10, AND 18

Table 5-5. WINGOHOCKING RECEIVING WATER FRANKFORD CREEK FLOWS AND VELOCITIES

DELAWARE RIVER RECEIVING WATER

WINGOHOCKING AREA		JULY 3, 1967		TIDE AT MARCUS HOOK		HISTORY OF FLOW AND VELOCITY		*****	
DAY IS	2	*****		*****		*****		*****	
hour		CHANNEL 13	CHANNEL 14	CHANNEL 10	CHANNEL 15	CHANNEL 16	CHANNEL 17	CHANNEL 18	
		FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	FLOW VEL.	
		(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	(CFS) (FPS)	
24.00		-12276.	-0.26	-570.	-0.44	-339.	-0.67	-226.	-0.55
25.00		-11265.	-0.25	-496.	-0.45	-279.	-0.73	-184.	-0.58
26.00		-11189.	-0.26	-901.	-0.97	-720.	-2.24	-746.	-2.27
27.00		-10069.	-0.25	-2078.	-2.44	-1752.	-4.32	-1540.	-3.20
28.00		-8440.	-0.22	-1544.	-2.13	-1493.	-4.27	-1393.	-3.06
29.00		-3889.	-0.10	-778.	-1.22	-683.	-3.02	-592.	-1.86
30.00		5318.	0.15	-226.	-0.30	-447.	-2.15	-379.	-1.52
31.00		5971.	0.14	258.	0.28	-18.	-0.03	-158.	-0.67
32.00		5177.	0.11	457.	0.38	198.	0.43	67.	0.18
33.00		3138.	0.06	325.	0.23	130.	0.22	30.	0.06
34.00		-2971.	-0.06	-23.	-0.02	-62.	-0.10	-03.	-0.16
35.00		-3667.	-0.19	-439.	-0.31	-287.	-0.47	-216.	-0.44
36.00		-12626.	-0.26	-597.	-0.47	-372.	-0.74	-264.	-0.65
37.00		-11228.	-0.25	-542.	-0.50	-337.	-0.88	-242.	-0.77
38.00		-11113.	-0.26	-484.	-0.53	-289.	-1.05	-210.	-0.88
39.00		-11624.	-0.26	-401.	-0.53	-223.	-1.22	-173.	-0.95
40.00		-9003.	-0.24	-283.	-0.46	-154.	-1.29	-141.	-0.91
41.00		-5365.	-0.14	-138.	-0.25	-122.	-1.30	-123.	-0.82
42.00		4462.	0.12	78.	0.12	-139.	-1.16	-124.	-0.86
43.00		7130.	0.17	467.	0.54	113.	0.52	-32.	-0.14
44.00		6918.	0.15	655.	0.57	329.	0.79	153.	0.46
45.00		6303.	0.13	511.	0.36	230.	0.39	88.	0.19
46.00		950.	0.02	202.	0.12	58.	0.05	-14.	-0.03
47.00		-6354.	-0.12	-259.	-0.16	-192.	-0.26	-160.	-0.27
48.00		-13236.	-0.26	-622.	-0.42	-389.	-0.60	-276.	-0.53
49.00		-12276.	-0.26	-615.	-0.48	-384.	-0.75	-272.	-0.66

3 days, starting 24 hours before the initial storm discharge, were simulated.

For the quality analyses, initial dissolved oxygen concentrations were set to 0.5 mg/L on the day preceding the storm. A quality integration step of 1 hour was used, as opposed to the 3-minute integration step necessary for the quantity computations. The computed junction concentrations at the end of 2 hours (from the start of overflow), 10 hours, and 20 hours are shown in Table 5-6. As computed, the dissolved oxygen in Frankford Creek was completely depleted after 5 hours, and maximum deficit in the Delaware due to the storm was 0.07 mg/L occurring at node 10, 25 hours after the start of the storm. Traces of coliforms from the storm had reached all node points by the 25th hour. Again it should be noted that the effects are limited to this single storm and single discharge.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MODELED

Two corrective actions were modeled for the Wingohocking system, both using the computed output of the storm of August 3-4, 1967:

1. In-system storage using a simulated inflatable rubber dam across the mouth of the overflow conduit.
2. External storage with treatment by microstrainers.

In-System Storage

The concept of in-system storage is to create backwater impoundments in the pipe system by installing a temporary dam partially blocking the overflow. It is hoped that this action will completely trap runoffs

Table 5-6. WINGOHOCKING RECEIVING WATER (QUALITY) RESULTS

DELAWARE RIVER RECEIVING WATER									
EPA STORMWATER MODFL RECEIVING WATER QUALITY									
WINGOHOCKING AREA JULY 3, 1967									
TIDE AT MARCUS HOOK									
JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS, DURING TIME CYCLE 2, QUALITY CYCLE 2									
180D FROM WINGOHOCKING									
CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION									
1 TO 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 TO 18	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
							33.63		
255 FROM WINGO									
CONSTITUTENT NUMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION									
1 TO 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 TO 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.40	0.0	0.0	0.0
							238.17		
3COLIFORM FROM WINGO									
CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION									
1 TO 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 TO 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

480D FROM WINGOHOCK IN (DO)									
CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION									
1 TO 10	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
11 TO 18	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50
							0.37		

Table 5-6 (continued)

DELAWARE RIVER RECEIVING WATER										EPA STORMWATER MODEL	
										RECEIVING WATER QUALITY	
WINGOHOCKING AREA		JULY 3, 1967		TIDE AT MARCUS HOOK							
JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS, DURING TIME CYCLE 2 ,QUALITY CYCLE 10											
CONSTITUENT NUMBER 1800 FROM WINGOHOCKING											
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
11 TO 18		0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	70.11	106.50	122.92	0.00	0.00	123.04
CONSTITUENT NUMBER 255 FROM WINGO											
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.49
11 TO 18		0.63	0.20	0.02	0.00	1079.65	1641.80	1924.08	0.0	0.0	1937.78
CONSTITUENT NUMBER 3001 FROM WINGO											
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 TO 18		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6485.85	6485.85	6485.85	6485.85	6485.85	6485.85
CONSTITUENT NUMBER 4800 FROM WINGOHOCKIN(DQ)											
JUNCTION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 TO 10		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49
11 TO 18		0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.49

Table 5-6 (continued)

DELAWARE RIVER RECEIVING WATER				EPA STORMWATER MODEL RECEIVING WATER QUALITY							
WINGHOCKING AREA		JULY 3, 1967		TIDE AT MARCUS HOOK							
JUNCTION CONCENTRATIONS, DURING TIME CYCLE 2, QUALITY CYCLE 20											
		CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION 1 TO 10 11 TO 18		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.36	0.85
		0.67	0.16	0.01	0.00	72.20	107.15	120.86	119.96		
		CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION 1 TO 10 11 TO 18		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.34	1.56	5.48	13.43
		10.47	2.27	0.13	0.00	1149.34	1702.23	1937.76	1937.78		
		CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION 1 TO 10 11 TO 18		0.0	0.0	967.97	147603.066892845.00	*****					
		CONSTITUENT NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNCTION 1 TO 10 11 TO 18		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.44
		0.46	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

from small storms, until they can be treated at the DWF treatment facility, and reduce overflows from large storms.

For Wingohocking, a dam height of 10 ft above the sewer invert was selected for the simulation. The plan areas of the storage basin thus created were then estimated at 2 ft-increments of depth to provide necessary data for the storage model. The resulting variation of the stage (depth) in the conduit is shown in Figure 5-10 assuming that no flow was diverted to the DWF interceptor. With no diversion the total volume overflowing was 10.9 million cubic feet or 92 percent of the arriving flow. However, had the DWF interceptor been capable of accepting 100 cfs throughout the storm, an additional 3.0 million cubic feet would have been diverted, reducing the overflow to 66 percent. *Thus in order for in-system dams to be effective for large storms there must be substantial available capacity in the DWF interceptor.* On the other hand, the percentage of diverted flow increases as the size of the storm decreases. The greater frequency of the smaller storms forms a significant basis of appeal of this type of impoundment.

External Storage With Treatment

To test the feasibility of linking in-system storage (of the type just described) with a pumped outflow to treatment, the following system was devised.

1. The storage chamber was held to the dimensions of the existing conduit except that the simulated dam crest was raised to 20 feet in an attempt to contain the entire storm.

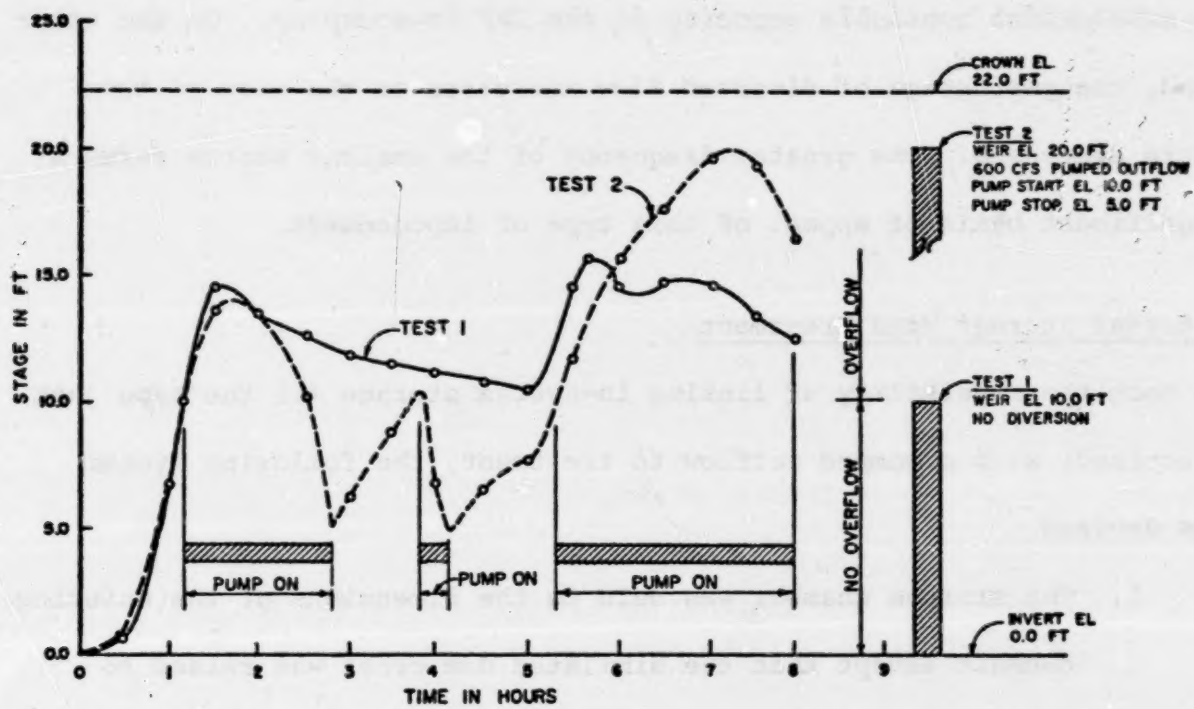
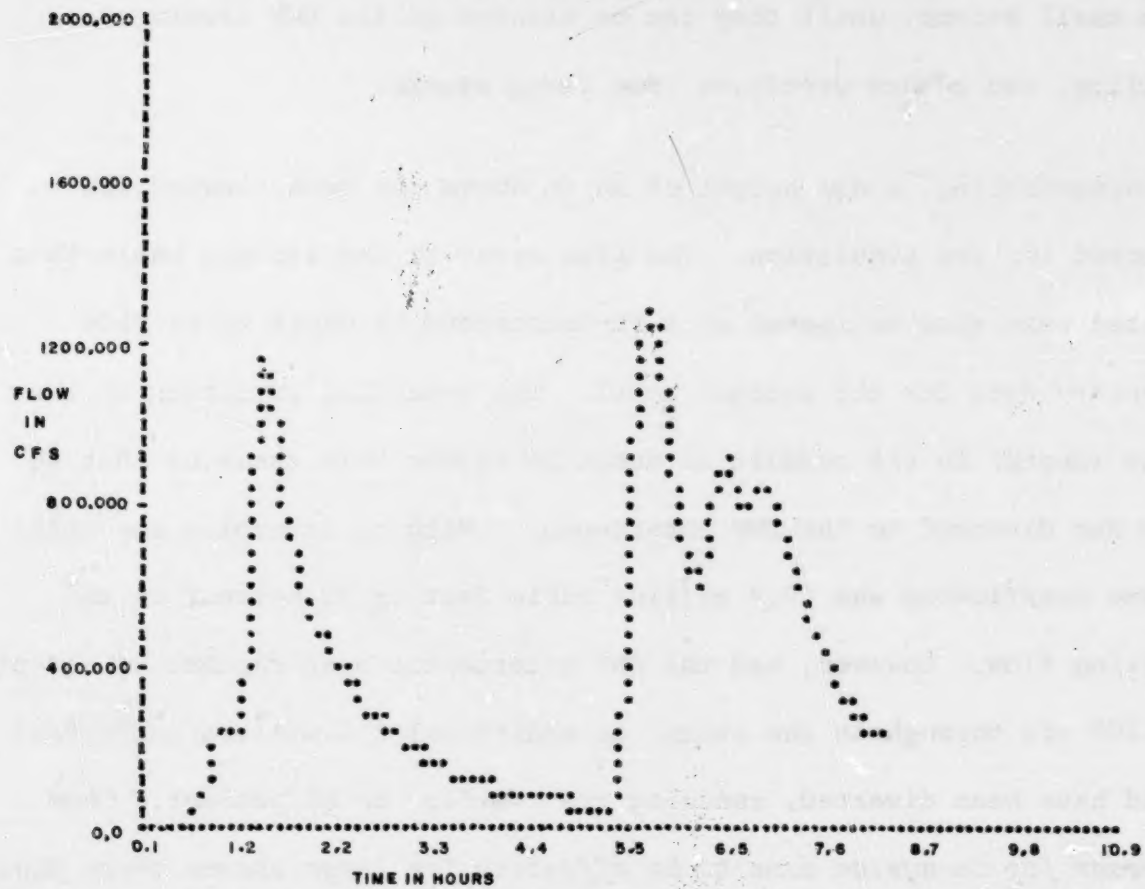


Figure 5-10. WINGOHOCKING STAGES IN STORAGE BASIN
STORM OF AUGUST 3-4, 1967

2. Several discharge pumping rates and settings were tested with the final selection of 600 cfs effluent pumps, starting at elevation 10.0 ft and stopping at elevation 5.0 ft.
3. This inflow set the treatment unit module size to 450.0 mgd as shown in Table 5-7. Microstrainers and mechanically cleaned bar racks were selected for the treatment units.

The resulting stages in the storage chamber and pump operation cycles are shown in Figure 5-10. The summaries of computed treatment effectiveness and costs are given in Tables 5-8 and 5-9 respectively. It appears that a more economical solution would be to supplement the in-system storage and reduce the number of treatment units.

Table 5-7. WINGOHOCKING BASIS OF DESIGN

DESIGN STORM USED. TREATMENT CAPACITY WILL BE SELECTED TO SUIT.

DESIGN FLOWRATE = 632.34 CFS.
 (= 0.500 TIMES MAXIMUM ARRIVAL RATE OF 1264.67 CFS.)
 TREATMENT SYSTEM INCLUDES MODULE UNITS
 DESIGN FLOW IS THEREFORE INCREASED TO NEXT LARGEST MODULE SIZE
 ADJUSTED DESIGN FLOWRATE = 696.15 CFS. = 450.00 MGD.
 (KMOD = 18)

CHARACTERISTICS OF STORAGE UNIT ARE

OUTLET TYPE = 6
 STORAGE MODE = 1
 STORAGE TYPE = 1

IPOL = 1, PRINT CONTROL (ISPRIN) = 1

NATURAL RESERVOIR, WITH MAX. DEPTH = 20.00 FT.
 DEPTH(FT) AREA(SQ.FT) DEPTH(FT) AREA(SQ.FT) DEPTH(FT) AREA(SQ.FT) DEPTH(FT) AREA(SQ.FT)
 0.00 0. 2.00 31920. 4.00 57600. 6.00 82800.
 8.00 111840. 10.00 126000. 12.00 138000. 14.00 155040.
 16.00 168720. 18.00 185280. 21.00 185280.

RESERVOIR OUTFLOW BY FIXED-RATE PUMPING
 PUMPING RATE = 600.00 CFS, PUMPING START DEPTH = 12.00 FT, PUMPING STOP DEPTH = 5.00 FT
 DEPTH(FT) STOR(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOR(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOR(CU.FT) DEPTH(FT) STOR(CU.FT)
 0.00 0. 2.00 31920. 4.00 121440. 6.00 261840.
 8.00 456480. 10.00 604320. 12.00 958320. 14.00 1251360.
 16.00 1575120. 18.00 1929120. 20.00 2298680.
 STORAGE BETWEEN PUMP START AND STOP LEVELS = 2.79 TIMES (QPUMP*DT)
 ASSUMED UNIT COST (EXCAVATION, LINING, ETC.) = 15.00 \$/CU.YD.

PRELIMINARY TREATMENT BY MECHANICALLY CLEANED BAR RACKS (LEVEL 1)

NUMBER OF SCREENS = 2
 CAPACITY PER SCREEN = 348.07 CFS
 SURMERGED AREA = 116.02 SQ.FT. (PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW)
 FACE AREA OF BARS = 162.43 SQ.FT.

INFLOW BY GRAVITY (NO PUMPING) (LEVEL 2)
 TREATMENT BY SEDIMENTATION IN ASSOCIATED STORAGE - SEE LEVEL 0 ABOVE
 N) CHLORINE ADDED

TREATMENT BY MICROSTRAINERS

NUMBER OF UNITS = 36
 CAPACITY PER UNIT = 12.50 MGD
 SURMERGED SCREEN AREA = 217.01 SQ.FT. PER UNIT

NO EFFLUENT SCREENS (LEVEL 5)

OUTFLOW BY OUTLET PUMPING (LEVEL 6)

PUMPED HEAD = 30.00 FT. WATER

NO CHLORINE CONTACT TANK FOR OUTFLOW (LEVEL 7)

Table 5-9. WINGOHOCKING SUMMARY OF TREATMENT COSTS

COST PARAMETERS . .									
INTEREST RATE	7.00 PERCENT								
AMORTIZATION PERIOD	25 YEARS								
CAP. RECOVERY FACTOR	0.0858								
YEAR OF SIMULATION	1970								
SITE LOCATION FACTOR	1.1452								
UNIT COSTS . .									
LAND	20000.00 \$/ACRE								
POWER	0.020 \$/KWH								
CHLORINE	0.200 \$/LB								
POLYMERS	1.250 \$/LB								
ALUM	0.03 \$/LB								
CAPITAL COSTS									
TREATMENT	LEVEL	INSTAL	LAND	INSTAL	LAND	ANNUAL COSTS	STORM EVENT COSTS		
BAR PACKS	1	1201669.	2199.	103116.	154.	12017.	0.	0.	192.
NO INLET PUMPING	2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STORAGE	3	1456435.	106336.	124978.	7444.	14564.	0.	0.	390.
MICROSTRAINERS	4	10306790.	50609.	884432.	3543.	206136.	0.	0.	483.
NO EFFL. SCREENS	5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OUTLET PUMPING	6	2378008.	1370.	204058.	96.	47560.	0.	0.	59.
NO CONTACT TANK	7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SUMTOTAL		\$15342900.	\$ 160514.	\$ 1316583.	\$ 11236.	\$ 280277.	\$ 0.	\$ 0.	\$ 1125.
TOTAL		\$ 15503420.		\$ 1608095.		\$ 1125.			
TOTAL PER TRIB ACRE									
		\$	2853.	\$	296.	\$	0.		
TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENT = 8.03 ACRES.									

SECTION 6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SECTION 6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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SECTION 7

REFERENCES

SECTION 7

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1. American Society of Civil Engineers, "Technical Memorandum No. 10, Sewered Drainage Catchments in Major Cities," New York, March 1969.

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2. Guarino, Carmen F., Radziul, Joseph V., and Greene, William L., "Combined Sewer Considerations by Philadelphia," Journal of the Sanitary Engineering Division, Proceedings of the American Society of Engineers, Vol. 96, No. SA1, February 1970.
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SECTION 8

ABBREVIATIONS

SECTION 8

ABBREVIATIONS

JCL	-	job control language
DWF	-	dry weather flow
BOD	-	biochemical oxygen demand
SS	-	suspended solids
cfs	-	cubic feet per second
mg/L	-	milligrams per liter

SECTION 9

APPENDIX A

	<u>Page</u>
SAN FRANCISCO, Baker Street Input Data	143
CINCINNATI, Bloody Run Input Data	147
WASHINGTON, D.C., Kingman Lake Input Data	152
PHILADELPHIA, Wingohocking Input Data	166

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SAN FRANCISCO, BAKER STREET INPUT DATA

BAKER STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL 1
 1 187.0 . 1
 DEC. 19, 1969 AVERAGE=2.51
 0 10 10 11
 1 2 3 4 13
 WATERSHED
 BAKER STREET (SAN FRANCISCO) 16 SUB-AREA SYSTEM
 STORM OF 19 DEC 1969 AT SF FUB GAGE. NO GUTTERS.
 1 150 2300 5. 1

96 5.00
 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02
 .02 .02 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15
 .15 .15 .15 .15 .62 .62 .62 .62 .62 .62
 .62 .62 .62 .62 .62 .62 .54 .54 .54 .54
 .54 .54 .54 .54 .54 .54 .54 .54 .73 .73
 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73 .73
 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22
 .22 .22 .19 .19 .19 .19 .19 .19 .19 .19
 .19 .19 .19 .19 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04
 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04 .04

1 1 1 300.13.23 60. .035
 1 3 3 300.12.93 60. .030
 1 5 5 150. 6.56 60. .061
 1 7 7 300. 8.13 60. .067
 1 9 9 300.12.60 60. .081
 1 11 11 200. 8.02 60. .134
 1 19 19 480.12.03 60. .168
 1 21 21 350. 8.38 60. .121
 1 23 23 900.15.00 60. .043
 1 25 25 330.12.86 60. .033
 1 29 29 340. 9.32 60. .200
 1 31 31 480.12.35 60. .088
 1 33 33 870.24.52 60. .055
 1 36 36 1. 0.05 60. .000
 1 38 38 880.13.93 60. .0041
 1 40 40 520.12.79 60. .0034

16
 1 3 5 7 9 11 19 21 23 25 29 31 33 36 38 40
 9 5
 3 7 9 21 23 29 33 38 40
 1
 40

17 16 5. 23 00 150 0
 .25 7. 2
 1. 100. 150.
 1 1 2 13.23 4720.
 1 3 2 12.93 5620.
 1 5 2 6.56 4740.
 1 7 2 8.13 3100.
 1 9 2 12.60 5320.
 1 11 2 8.02 4560.
 1 19 2 12.03 4640.
 1 21 2 8.38 3500.
 1 23 2 15.00 6220.
 1 25 2 12.86 4740.
 1 29 2 9.32 3800.
 1 31 2 12.35 4920.
 1 33 2 20.67 9800.
 2 33 3 3.65 2000.
 1 36 2 0.00 0.
 1 38 2 13.93 6240.
 1 40 2 12.79 6040.

TRANSPORT

0

1 BAKER ST. STORM OF 19 DEC. 1969. INFILTRATION COMP IN FILTH (20% OF DMF)

39	150	16	1	2	0	1	1	2	4
300.		.0001		.25					
1	0	1							
1	0	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
2	1	0	01	320.14.0010	30.0130	0.001.000			
3	2	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
4	3	0	01	250.21.0018	00.0130	0.001.000			
5	4	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
6	5	0	05	260. 3.75	1.55.0130	2.501.000			
7	0	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
8	7	0	01	320.12.0010	00.0130	0.001.000			
9	8	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
10	9	0	01	320.15.00	0.00.0130	0.001.000			
11	10	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
12	11	0	01	320.12.00	7.50.0130	0.001.000			
13	12	6	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
14	13	0	05	790. 3.75	1.68.0130	2.501.000			
15	14	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
16	15	0	05	1425. 5.50	2.90.0130	4.001.000			
17	16	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
18	17	0	01	410.24.00	6.14.0130	0.001.000			
19	18	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
20	19	0	05	320. 3.00	8.38.0130	2.001.000			
21	20	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
22	21	0	05	685. 3.00	4.46.0130	2.001.000			
23	22	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
24	23	0	05	685. 3.75	3.03.0130	2.501.000			
25	0	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
26	25	0	01	345.16.0027	80.0130	0.001.000			
27	26	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
28	27	0	01	345.16.0013	90.0130	0.001.000			
29	28	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
30	29	0	01	1025.18.00	8.80.0130	0.001.000			
31	30	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
32	31	0	05	1510. 3.75	3.54.0130	2.501.000			
33	24	32	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
34	33	0	05	305. 3.75	4.35.0130	2.501.000			
36	34	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
37	36	0	05	385. 3.75	4.35.0130	2.501.000			
38	37	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			
39	38	0	01	1000.60.00	3.27.0130	0.001.000			
40	39	0	02	0.00.0000	0.00000	0.001.000			

40

1

33

40	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
1.01	0.77	0.51	0.41	0.44	0.46	1.09	1.49
1.34	1.32	1.26	1.18	1.06	0.98	0.90	0.90
1.00	1.14	1.27	1.20	1.12	1.13	1.08	1.02
0.57	0.46	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.66	1.04	1.20
1.19	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.19	1.10	1.01
1.06	1.27	1.49	1.51	1.40	1.27	1.04	0.81
0.63	0.48	0.38	0.28	0.34	0.89	1.39	1.58
1.39	1.27	1.16	1.16	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.11
1.06	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.10	0.86

16

2

1

1

23

00

1

12

2

32

3

52

4

72

13.23

40.0

171.

2.8225.00

1.76

8.89

12.93

40.0

166.

2.8225.00

1.81

8.89

6.56

40.0

84.

2.8225.00

2.38

8.89

8.13

40.0

104.

2.8225.00

1.90

8.89

5 92	12.60 40.0 162. 2.8225.00 1.84	8.89
6 112	8.02 40.0 103. 2.8225.00 1.42	8.89
10 192	12.03 36.0 175. 2.2825.00 4.62	15.05
11 212	8.38 37.0 130. 2.3225.00 2.29	10.49
12 232	15.00 38.0 248. 2.1025.00 4.73	8.95
14 252	12.86 35.0 164. 2.3825.00 5.85	18.28
16 292	9.32 35.0 119. 2.3825.00 5.05	18.28
17 312	12.35 38.0 198. 2.1425.00 3.05	9.94
13 332	24.52 94.0 490. 2.0225.00 3.46	8.75
18 364	0. 0. 0. 0.25.00 0. 1.50 100. 120. 0.	
19 382	13.93 54.0 350. 1.9625.00 2.00	9.31
20 402	12.79 54.0 350. 1.9625.00 1.56	9.31

GRAPH
27 1 2
GRAPH OF THE TRANSPORT OUTPUT TAPE
TIME IN HOURS
FLOW IN CFS
ENDPROGRAM

BAKER STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
1 187.0 . 1
DEC. 19, 1969 AVERAGE=2.51
11 12
1 2 3 4 13
STORAGE
40
3 0.0
01 12 21 32 41 51 61 71
2 1 1 1
37.0
0 0 5000.0 15.0 10.0
23 00
7.0 25 1970 1.1452
1314 1346 1378 1410 1442 1474 1506 1538
1570 1602 1634
20000. 0.02 0.20 1.25 0.03
01 12 21 32 41 51 61 71
2 1 1 1
37.0
1 1 5000.0 15.0 10.0
23 00
7.0 25 1970 1.1452
1314 1346 1378 1410 1442 1474 1506 1538
1570 1602 1634
20000. 0.02 0.20 1.25 0.03

02	12	22	32	41	51	61	71				
	2		1		1		1				
	37.0										
1	2	6									
	2		1								
	9.5										
49000.		785.		0.0							
37.		5.		0.0							
0.		0.									
15.											
15.											
1	1	5000.		15.		10.					
23	00										
	7.	25		1970		1.1452					
	1314	1346		1378		1410		1442	1474	1506	1538
	1570	1602		1634							
20000.		0.02		0.20		1.25		0.03			

STORAGE

TRAN.OUT.BAKER2 ON SYS04											
02	12	21	35	41	51	62	71				
	2		1		1		1				
	37.										
1	2	6									
	2		1								
	9.5										
49000.		785.		0.							
37.		5.		0.15							
0.		0.									
15.											
15.											
23	00										
	7.	25		1970		1.1452					
	1314	1346		1378		1410		1442	1474	1506	1538
	1570	1602		1634							
20000.		0.02		0.20		1.25		0.03			

STORAGE

TREAT.OUT.BAKER2 ON SYS											
01	12	22	32	41	51	61	71				
	2		1		1		1				
	37.										
1	2	6									
	2		1								
	9.5										
49000.		785.		0.							
37.		0.									
0.		0.									
15.											
15.											
1	1	5000.		15.		10.					
23	00										
	7.	25		1970		1.1452					
	1314	1346		1378		1410		1442	1474	1506	1538
	1570	1602		1634							
20000.		0.02		0.20		1.25		0.03			

ENDPRUGRAM

CINCINNATI, BLOODY RUN INPUT DATA

CINCINNATI BLOODY RUN SEWER SYSTEM STORM 1
 1 2380. 0.00 0 0.0 1 0.0
 MAY 12, 1970 1.80
 0 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 14
 1 2 3 4 13
 WATERSHED
 BLOODY RUN WATERSHED, CINCINNATI COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM
 STORM OF MAY 12, 1970 FWQA STORMWATER MODEL
 38 50 0730 5.0 1 25.
 40 5.0
 .000 .080 .430 .77 1.15 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.27
 1.27 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 .80 .30 .61 .61 .610
 .61 .40 .40 .21 .21 .21 .21 .21 .005 .005
 .005 .005

1	1	11530.176.0	33.7.0310	.01	.01	.00113
1	2	91138. 68.6	29.7.0545	.01	.01	.00113
1	3	151262. 73.2	43.5.0545	.01	.01	.00113
1	4	174112. 59.0	34.7.0320	.01	.01	.00113
1	5	191558. 38.0	36.8.1120	.01	.01	.00113
1	6	21 970. 33.4	38.9.1050	.01	.01	.00113
1	7	25 481. 69.0	73.3.0450	.01	.01	.00113
1	8	271701. 53.7	56.8.0940	.01	.01	.00113
1	9	312389.250.2	51.9.0393	.01	.01	.00113
1	10	332625. 45.2	58.5.0200	.01	.01	.00113
1	11	351487. 38.4	81.4.0430	.01	.01	.00113
1	12	372591. 81.8	54.5.0320	.01	.01	.00113
1	13	391523. 49.8	10.8.0500	.01	.01	.00113
1	14	41 380. 20.2	34.7.0350	.01	.01	.00113
1	15	1121167. 72.0	45.6.0370	.01	.01	.00113
1	16	435515.116.0	45.6.0375	.01	.01	.00113
1	17	451598. 91.2	64.5.0238	.01	.01	.00113
1	18	108 830. 14.3	5.0.0400	.01	.01	.00113
1	19	512053. 58.9	39.8.0220	.01	.01	.00113
1	20	531646. 42.5	39.7.0150	.01	.01	.00113
1	21	571798. 36.1	42.3.0420	.01	.01	.00113
1	22	591545. 39.9	46.4.0250	.01	.01	.00113
1	23	613571. 87.1	60.8.0570	.01	.01	.00113
1	24	652461. 88.3	38.7.0630	.01	.01	.00113
1	25	71 839. 30.1	43.6.0830	.01	.01	.00113
1	26	751310. 29.9	71.7.0640	.01	.01	.00113
1	27	771072. 21.9	56.4.0590	.01	.01	.00113
1	28	872335. 60.3	48.7.0430	.01	.01	.00113
1	29	892091. 48.0	39.9.0360	.01	.01	.00113
1	30	911954. 50.6	29.7.0660	.01	.01	.00113
1	31	931243. 66.0	5.0.0495	.01	.01	.00113
1	32	95 904. 54.0	4.9.0250	.01	.01	.00113
1	33	114 725. 25.0	16.8.0270	.01	.01	.00113
1	34	97 896. 54.0	10.9.0235	.01	.01	.00113
1	35	116 838. 62.5	39.5.0125	.01	.01	.00113
1	36	1017600.122.0	49.7.0659	.01	.01	.00113
1	37	1051138. 49.0	33.8.0710	.01	.01	.00113
1	38	109 210. 3.6	95.0.0400	.01	.01	.00113

38	9	15	17	19	21	25	27	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	112
45	51	53	108	57	59	61	65	71	75	77	87	89	91	93	95
114	97	116	101	105	109										
0	0														
0	0	0													
71	38	5.0	07	30	50	0									
15.			14.	1											
1.			125.		100.										

1	1	1	105.6	454.
2	1	5	52.8	1.
3	1	3	17.6	47.
4	9	1	34.3	147.
5	9	5	34.3	1.
6	15	1	58.6	252.
7	15	3	14.6	38.
8	17	3	14.8	39.
9	17	1	44.2	190.
10	19	1	38.0	164.
11	21	1	20.0	86.
12	21	5	13.4	1.
13	25	3	69.0	180.
14	27	4	43.0	43.
15	27	2	10.7	46.
16	31	3	37.5	98.
17	31	1	212.7	916.
19	33	1	21.1	117.
20	33	2	18.1	78.
21	35	3	23.0	60.
22	35	2	11.6	50.
23	35	1	3.8	16.
24	37	1	81.8	352.
25	39	5	37.4	1.
26	39	3	12.4	32.
27	41	2	13.5	58.
28	41	3	7.3	19.
29	112	5	43.2	1.
30	112	3	28.8	75.
31	43	1	58.0	250.
32	43	3	58.0	151.
33	45	3	36.7	96.
34	45	5	27.5	1.
35	45	2	27.5	108.
36	108	5	14.3	1.
37	109	3	3.6	9.
38	51	1	58.9	254.
39	53	1	42.5	183.
40	57	1	10.8	46.
41	57	5	14.5	1.
42	57	3	10.8	28.
43	59	2	29.9	129.
44	59	5	10.0	1.
45	61	1	21.8	94.
46	61	3	47.9	125.
47	61	2	17.4	75.
48	65	2	22.1	95.
49	65	1	66.2	285.
50	71	5	10.5	1.
51	71	4	19.6	20.
52	75	4	29.9	30.
53	77	2	10.9	47.
54	77	1	11.0	47.
55	87	1	36.1	155.
56	87	5	12.1	1.
57	87	4	12.1	12.
58	89	1	48.0	211.
59	91	5	30.4	1.
60	91	1	20.2	87.
61	93	5	66.0	1.
62	95	5	54.0	1.
63	114	5	25.0	1.
64	97	5	40.1	1.
65	97	1	10.0	43.
66	116	1	62.5	269.
67	101	2	24.4	105.

68	101	5	24.4	1.
69	101	1	54.9	236.
70	101	3	18.3	48.
71	105	5	24.5	1.
72	105	4	24.5	25.

TRANSPORT

I	117	50	38	1	5	5	0	3	4	CINCINNATI'S	BLOODY	RUN	WATERSHED,	TRANSPORT
		300.		.0001		15.								
	1	1	1	1	0									
1	0	0	0	16										
2	1	0	0	1	394.0	4.5	2.60	.015						
3	2	0	0	16										
4	3	0	0	1	689.3	4.5	2.30	.015						
5	4	6	0	16										
6	7	0	0	1	380.4	4.0	2.20	.015						
7	8	0	0	16										
8	9	0	0	1	467.0	4.0	2.60	.015						
9	0	0	0	16										
10	5	0	0	1	319.4	5.5	1.40	.015						
11	10	0	0	16										
12	11	0	0	1	345.3	6.0	0.90	.015						
13	12	0	0	16										
14	13	0	0	1	577.0	6.0	1.00	.015						
15	14	0	0	16										
16	15	0	0	1	462.7	6.0	1.40	.015						
17	16	0	0	16										
18	17	0	0	1	1428.5	6.0	1.80	.015						
19	18	0	0	16										
20	19	0	0	1	1641.0	6.5	1.25	.015						
21	20	0	0	16										
22	21	0	0	1	437.0	7.0	1.10	.015						
23	22	25	0	16										
24	25	0	0	1	149.7	5.0	1.00	.015						
25	0	0	0	16										
26	23	0	0	1	1238.5	7.5	1.30	.015						
27	26	28	0	16										
28	29	0	0	1	750.0	5.0	1.20	.015						
29	30	0	0	16										
30	31	0	0	1	700.0	5.0	1.00	.015						
31	0	0	0	16										
32	27	0	0	2	700.0	8.0	0.70	.015	10.0					
33	32	0	0	16										
34	33	0	0	2	900.0	8.0	0.70	.015	10.0					
35	34	0	0	16										
36	35	0	0	2	438.3	8.0	0.70	.015	10.0					
37	36	0	0	16										
38	37	0	0	2	1473.6	9.0	0.40	.015	11.0					
39	38	0	0	16										
40	39	0	0	2	350.0	9.0	0.40	.015	11.0					
41	40	42	0	16										
42	43	0	0	9	1673.1	8.63	0.30	.015						
43	44	113	0	16										
44	45	0	0	9	1433.4	8.63	0.28	.015						
45	46	66	0	16										
46	47	0	0	1	595.4	8.0	0.60	.015						
47	110	111	0	16										
48	49	0	0	1	291.2	4.5	1.30	.015						
49	50	52	0	16										
50	51	0	0	1	231.0	3.5	2.40	.015						
51	0	0	0	16										
52	53	0	0	1	76.0	3.0	3.40	.015						
53	0	0	0	16										
54	55	0	0	1	698.7	6.5	0.90	.015						
55	56	58	0	16										

56	57	C	0	1	209.3	3.5	2.10	.015		
57	0	0	0	16						
58	59	C	0	1	442.8	6.5	0.80	.015		
59	60	0	0	16						
60	61	0	0	1	1086.0	5.5	1.30	.015		
61	62	0	0	16						
62	63	0	0	1	463.4	5.0	1.50	.015		
63	64	0	0	16						
64	65	0	0	1	475.5	4.5	1.50	.015		
65	0	0	0	16						
66	67	0	0	1	1251.9	6.5	0.86	.015		
67	68	0	0	16						
68	69	0	0	1	930.4	6.0	1.00	.015		
69	70	0	0	16						
70	71	0	0	1	365.0	5.5	1.90	.015		
71	72	0	0	16						
72	73	0	0	1	404.7	5.5	2.30	.015		
73	74	C	0	16						
74	75	C	0	1	800.2	5.5	1.10	.015		
75	76	88	0	16						
76	77	0	0	1	481.0	4.0	1.57	.015		
77	78	C	0	16						
78	79	0	0	1	354.4	4.0	2.18	.015		
79	80	C	0	16						
80	81	0	0	1	253.6	3.5	5.70	.015		
81	82	0	0	16						
82	83	0	0	1	389.4	3.0	1.42	.015		
83	84	0	0	16						
84	85	0	0	1	342.0	2.75	1.67			
85	86	0	0	16						
86	87	0	0	1	325.9	2.25	1.65			
87	0	C	0	16						
88	89	0	0	1	858.0	4.00	2.10	.015		
89	90	0	0	16						
90	91	0	0	1	1700.0	3.5	1.50	.015		
91	0	0	0	16						
92	41	0	0	12	2190.0	9.25	0.28	.015	15.0	23.125
93	92	94	0	16						
94	95	C	0	1	170.0	4.0	0.90	.015		
95	0	C	0	16						
96	93	0	0	12	775.0	9.25	0.32	.015	15.0	23.125
97	96	115	117	16						
98	97	0	0	12	495.0	9.25	0.32	.015	15.0	23.125
99	98	100	0	16						
100	101	0	0	1	706.5	4.5	0.50	.015		
101	0	0	0	16						
102	99	C	0	12	500.0	9.25	0.32	.015	15.0	23.125
103	102	C	0	16						
104	103	0	0	12	1556.0	9.25	0.34	.015	15.0	23.125
105	104	C	0	16						
106	105	0	0	12	334.0	9.25	0.34	.015	15.0	23.125
107	106	0	0	16						
108	54	0	0	16						
109	48	C	0	16						
110	109	C	0	1	1.0	8.0	2.00			
111	108	0	0	1	1.0	8.0	2.00			
112	0	C	0	16						
113	112	C	0	1	1.0	8.0	2.00			
114	0	0	0	16						
115	114	0	0	1	1.0	8.0	2.00			
116	0	C	0	16						
117	116	0	0	1	1.0	8.0	2.00			
109	108	45	41	107						
51										
109	108	41	45	107						
2550.		0.0		0.0						
316	2550.									
0	0	39	208	558	862	915	700	642	294	96 6

0.96	1.08	1.05	0.90	1.04	1.00	0.97	
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
0.74	0.67	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.56	0.67	0.96
1.42	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.17	1.11	1.08	1.15
1.21	1.23	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.15	0.88	1.07
0.85	0.71	0.60	0.41	0.46	0.49	0.72	0.87
0.77	1.57	1.02	0.87	0.91	0.94	1.07	1.07
1.14	0.99	1.45	1.16	1.55	1.29	0.99	1.60
1.05	1.05	1.10	0.50	0.66	1.33	1.10	0.88
1.03	0.91	0.66	0.63	0.94	0.94	1.05	1.05
1.16	0.94	1.33	1.22	1.44	1.10	0.88	1.05
1.10	0.64	0.45	0.87	0.54	0.48	1.29	1.18
1.37	1.49	1.30	1.12	0.89	0.58	0.45	0.67
0.96	1.18	0.84	1.01	2.82	1.77	0.84	0.71
24	2	3	2	0	0	50.000	
1 591			259.3	10.		25.	10. 1
2 511			101.4	20.		15.	7. 1
3 751			160.7	10.		15.	8.
31 755			50.0	1.			
4 452			50.0	25.		25.	10.
41 453			41.8				
42 454			30.0			.2 200. 200.	
5 431			50.0	20.		.2 300. 300.	1
51 432			20.0	25.	10.		7.
52 433			50.0		10.		7.
53 435			88.8			.3 200. 200.	
6 155			100.0				
61 151			150.0	20.			15.
62 152			67.8	25.	40.		12.
7 211			130.4	20.	30.		8.
8 274			122.7		10.		
9 331			295.4	20.		2.01000. 800.	
10 415			50.0		10.		8.
101 411			90.0	22.			
102 412			18.0	30.	15.		9.
103 413			11.0		40.		15.
11 975			195.1			.2 180. 200.	1
111 971			184.5	20.			
121054			49.0		20.	.4 300. 400.	10. 1

GRAPH

9 1 0 5
108 109 45 41 107

GRAPHS OF CINCINNATI'S BLOODY RUN WATERSHED
TIME IN HOURS

Q - CFS BOB #/MISS #/MIN
ENDPROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D.C., KINGMAN LAKE INPUT DATA

KINGMAN LAKE WASHINGTON, D.C.
 2 4060.0 27.8 15 8600.0 3 4000.00
 JULY 20 1969 1.04
 JULY 22 1969 3.20
 AUG. 20 1969 0.64

0 8 8 9 8 10
 1 2 3 4 13

WATERSHED

KINGMAN LAKE DISTRICT, WASHINGTON DC

STORM OF JULY 22 1969. NO GUTTERS

1 95 1700 5. 2
 64 5.
 0.00 0.00 0.60 0.48 2.16 0.00 0.24 0.72 0.36 0.36
 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
 0.96 1.44 0.72 1.21 0.36 0.72 0.48 1.20 1.20 2.40
 4.80 3.60 7.20 0.24 0.36 0.60 0.60 0.48 0.24 0.12
 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.60 1.20 1.80 1.80 1.20 1.20
 1.20 0.96 0.24 0.12 0.12 0.24 0.12 0.00 0.00 0.00
 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.04 0.36 0.30 0.30
 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.24 0.48 0.24 0.60 0.24 0.36 0.36
 0.36 0.24 1.08 1.08 0.24 0.00 0.24 0.96 1.20 2.40
 2.40 1.20 2.40 1.80 1.20 0.84 0.96 0.60 0.60 0.12
 0.12 0.12 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.00 0.12 0.00 1.08 0.60
 0.84 0.36 0.00 0.12 0.00 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.00 0.12
 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12
 2 1 1 300. 20.7 40.0.070
 2 3 31800.140.1 40.0.070
 2 5 51200. 94.1 80.0.070
 2 7 71800. 98.1 80.0.020
 2 9 91600. 73.5 85.0.020
 2 11 111800.183.0 70.0.020
 2 13 13 600. 13.8 90.0.020
 2 15 151100. 20.2 90.0.020
 2 17 171800.116.2 90.0.020
 2 19 191300. 74.2 85.0.020
 2 21 21 700. 43.5 90.0.020
 2 23 23 750. 36.4 80.0.020
 2 25 251300. 79.2 90.0.020
 2 27 27 200. 23.4 90.0.020
 2 29 291200.186.3 40.0.070
 2 31 31 600. 36.0 90.0.050
 2 33 33 600. 12.3 90.0.020
 2 35 35 400. 36.9 80.0.020
 2 37 371400.156.8 40.0.070
 2 39 39 400. 39.9 30.0.050
 2 41 41 750.150.4 40.0.070
 2 43 43 600.101.4 60.0.050
 2 45 45 950. 75.2 90.0.020
 2 47 47 800. 41.2 90.0.020
 2 49 49 550. 32.8 90.0.020
 2 51 511500. 79.6 85.0.020
 2 53 53 800. 49.3 90.0.020
 2 55 551900. 78.3 90.0.020

2	57	571200.	78.2	85.0.020
2	59	59 350.	33.3	90.0.020
2	61	611000.	158.5	85.0.020
2	63	631700.	225.0	60.0.020
2	65	651000.	121.0	75.0.020
2	67	672000.	151.1	80.0.020
2	69	691900.	145.4	60.0.020
1	73	732400.	185.3	80.0.020
1	75	751100.	62.1	50.0.020
1	77	772500.	220.3	90.0.020
1	81	811500.	50.0	90.0.020
1	87	871000.	50.0	90.0.020
1	93	93 500.	20.4	90.0.020
1	95	95 500.	49.6	90.0.020
1	97	97 200.	4.7	90.0.020
1	99	99 450.	32.0	90.0.020
1	100	1001000.	22.8	90.0.020
1	102	102 500.	39.1	90.0.020
1	104	104 250.	8.0	90.0.020
1	106	106 500.	14.6	90.0.020
1	108	1081700.	70.7	90.0.020
1	110	1101500.	79.1	90.0.020
1	112	112 450.	11.4	90.0.020
1	114	1141600.	61.4	85.0.020
1	116	1161000.	73.3	90.0.020

53															
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63
65	67	69	73	75	77	81	87	93	95	97	98	100	102	104	106
108	110	112	114	116											
5	2														
3	25	63	77	116											
1	1	0													
116															
57	53	5.	17	00	95	0									
	11.0		10.0	1											
	1.5	125.		100.											
1	1	5	20.7	48.44											
3	3	5	140.1	327.64											
5	5	5	94.1	220.00											
7	7	1	98.1	695.48											
9	9	1	73.5	520.38											
11	11	1	183.0	1006.48											
13	13	2	13.8	97.70											
15	15	2	20.2	143.08											
17	17	2	116.2	822.72											
19	19	2	74.2	374.74											
21	21	2	43.5	308.00											
23	23	2	36.4	224.32											
25	25	2	79.2	505.56											
27	27	2	23.4	94.00											
29	29	5	186.3	435.94											
31	31	2	36.0	198.00											
33	33	2	12.3	87.08											
35	35	5	36.9	159.40											
37	37	5	156.8	366.92											
39	39	5	39.9	164.40											
41	41	5	150.4	351.92											
43	43	1	101.4	469.26											

45	45	2	75.2	532.42
47	47	2	41.2	291.72
49	49	2	32.8	232.20
51	51	2	79.6	453.72
53	53	2	49.3	352.56
55	55	2	78.3	554.36
57	57	2	78.2	481.92
59	59	2	33.3	235.76
61	61	2	145.5	1030.0
1061	61	4	13.0	40.0
63	63	2	141.0	1000.0
1063	63	4	84.0	280.0
65	65	5	121.0	605.52
67	67	1	151.1	753.78
69	69	2	80.4	568.0
1069	69	4	65.0	240.0
73	73	2	92.6	655.62
1073	73	5	92.6	400.4
75	75	1	61.1	249.98
77	77	2	220.3	1560.0
81	81	2	50.0	354.0
87	87	2	50.0	354.0
93	93	2	20.4	144.42
95	95	2	49.6	351.18
97	97	2	4.7	33.28
98	98	2	32.0	204.48
100	100	2	22.8	161.40
102	102	2	39.1	276.82
104	104	2	8.0	56.64
106	106	2	14.6	103.38
108	108	2	70.7	483.48
110	110	2	79.1	560.02
112	112	2	11.4	80.70
114	114	2	61.4	274.30
116	116	2	73.3	478.68

TRANSPORT

0 0

1 KINGMAN LAKE DATA USING REVISED FORMAT AND VERSION. JUL 22, 1969 STORM

152 95 53 1 5 1 0 3 4

300. 11.0

1	1	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1	0	0	16	0.0	4.500	1.570	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0
3	2	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	3	0	0	11780.000	5.500	1.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	137	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	5	0	0	11900.000	6.500	1.600	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	7	0	0	11320.000	5.750	1.600	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	8	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	9	0	0	1	510.000	5.750	1.700	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	6	135	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	11	0	0	14685.000	8.000	1.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	119	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	15	0	0	31055.000	4.125	1.880	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	120	143	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	17	0	0	11059.000	6.000	2.030	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	18	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	19	0	0	11622.000	6.000	1.320	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

21	20	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	21	0	0	3	405.000	6.5	0.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	22	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	23	0	0	3	1956.000	9.750	0.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	24	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
26	25	0	0	3	525.000	9.750	0.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	26	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
28	27	0	0	3	656.000	9.750	0.620	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
30	29	0	0	2	385.000	6.000	0.850	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	30	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
32	31	0	0	3	2819.000	9.000	1.080	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
34	33	0	0	3	2333.000	3.000	1.190	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	32	34	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	2.000	0.0	0.0
36	35	0	0	6	80.000	9.000	3.100	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
38	37	0	0	1	210.000	2.750	1.800	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	36	127	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	39	0	0	3	1567.000	6.550	1.010	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	41	0	0	1	1013.000	5.000	1.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	40	129	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	43	0	0	3	12165.000	7.640	1.180	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	44	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	150	0	0	3	12616.000	10.000	0.810	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	47	0	0	1	1150.000	6.000	1.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	48	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	49	0	0	1	378.000	8.5	0.840	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	50	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
52	51	0	0	1	171.000	8.500	0.390	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	52	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	53	0	0	3	11281.000	8.500	0.480	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
55	131	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
56	55	0	0	3	11542.000	9.000	0.430	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	56	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	57	0	0	1	480.000	9.000	0.430	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	58	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	59	0	0	3	12105.000	10.000	0.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
61	46	60	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
62	61	0	0	5	544.000	17.500	0.350	0.013	15.000	0.0	0.0
63	12	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
64	151	0	0	3	51350.000	17.500	0.380	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
65	64	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
66	65	0	0	3	14544.000	22.000	0.220	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
67	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
68	67	0	0	3	12590.000	7.000	1.060	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	68	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
70	152	0	0	3	13430.000	7.500	0.490	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
71	76	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
72	71	0	0	1	180.000	22.000	1.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	70	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
74	73	0	0	3	12650.000	9.750	0.450	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
76	75	0	0	3	32820.000	4.875	1.490	0.013	3.300	0.0	0.0
77	66	74	72	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	77	0	0	1	315.000	22.000	0.540	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
79	51	0	0	3	11165.000	3.500	0.240	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	92	0	0	3	11525.000	4.500	1.580	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
81	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0

82	81	0	0	1000.000	4.500	0.950	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
83	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
84	83	0	0	11250.000	3.500	0.590	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	82	34	145	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
86	142	0	0	53980.000	6.000	0.800	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
87	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	87	0	0	12260.000	3.000	1.670	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
89	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
90	89	0	0	11550.000	3.250	0.760	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	90	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	79	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
93	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
94	93	0	0	11071.000	3.500	2.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	80	94	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
96	95	0	0	1 425.000	4.500	0.730	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	78	86	148	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
98	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	98	0	0	32542.000	4.500	1.770	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0
100	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	100	0	0	32062.000	4.875	1.500	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
102	99	101	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
103	102	0	0	3 422.000	6.750	0.350	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
104	96	103	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
105	97	0	0	11601.000	22.000	0.540	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
107	106	0	0	12170.000	4.000	1.250	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
108	107	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
109	108	0	0	11290.000	4.500	0.660	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
110	109	139	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	110	0	0	5 585.000	23.500	0.100	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
112	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
113	112	0	0	31670.000	4.875	2.800	0.013	2.500	0.0	0.0
114	111	113	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
115	114	0	0	5 670.000	23.500	0.100	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
116	141	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
117	13	0	0	3 713.000	3.000	1.760	0.013	2.300	0.0	0.0
118	117	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
119	118	0	0	3 720.000	4.125	2.270	0.013		0.0	0.0
120	14	0	0	31370.000	4.500	1.700	0.013		0.0	0.0
121	16	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
122	38	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
123	122	0	0	1 830.000	4.000	1.210	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
124	123	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
125	124	0	0	2 712.000	4.000	1.700	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
126	125	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
127	126	0	0	13300.000	5.000	2.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
128	42	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
129	128	0	0	12041.000	5.250	1.950	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
130	54	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
131	130	0	0	1 552.000	9.000	0.320	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
132	10	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
133	132	0	0	2 470.000	4.000	0.960	0.013	9.000	0.0	0.0
134	133	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
135	134	0	0	1 800.000	6.500	0.350	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
136	4	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
137	136	0	0	1 400.000	5.750	1.030	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
138	105	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
139	138	0	0	51199.000	23.500	0.100	0.013		0.0	0.0
140	115	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
141	140	0	0	101520.000	18.250	0.120	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
142	88	147	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0

143	121	0	0	3	702.000	4.500	1.500	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
144	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
145	144	0	0	1	970.000	3.000	0.680	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
146	116	0	0	21	260.000	16.500	0.230	0.013	15.500	3.000	0.0
147	85	0	0	5	800.000	6.000	0.800	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
148	104	0	0	1	1.090	22.000	0.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
149	146	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
150	28	45	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
151	62	63	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
152	69	0	0	16	11.00	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
149											
13											
45	63	69	140	149							
1000.											
7	4100.	6.0									
0	0	33	217	519	834	871	762	626	288	74	0
0.96	1.08			1.05		0.90		1.04		1.00	0.97
1.	1.			1.		1.		1.		1.	
1.	1.			1.		1.		1.		1.	
0.74	0.67			0.63		0.59		0.54		0.56	0.67
1.42	1.19			1.20		1.15		1.17		1.11	1.08
1.21	1.23			1.25		1.21		1.17		1.15	0.88
0.85	0.71			0.60		0.41		0.46		0.49	0.72
0.77	1.57			1.02		0.87		0.91		0.94	1.07
1.14	0.99			1.45		1.66		1.55		1.29	0.99
1.05	1.05			1.10		0.50		0.66		1.33	1.10
1.03	0.91			0.66		0.63		0.94		0.94	1.05
1.16	0.94			1.33		1.22		1.44		1.10	0.88
1.10	0.64			0.45		0.87		0.54		0.48	1.29
1.37	1.49			1.30		1.12		0.89		0.58	0.45
0.96	1.18			0.84		1.01		2.82		1.77	0.84
47	1	10	2	17	00			146.078			0.71
27.8		190.0		220.0		4.00E+06					
4060.	52.7		22.					3985.			
21	.07		150.			150.					
39	.30		150.			150.					
24	.15		300.			350.					
41	.22		300.			350.					
45	.14		300.			350.					
11	.05		150.			150.					
63	2.00		200.			250.					
65	.05		150.			150.					
67	2.00		200.			250.					
81	.08		300.			350.					
30	1521			35.6	102.1338.	2.56	15.4				
3612121				43.2	100.1779.	2.39	14.3				
31	1421			62.5	60.1103.	3.35	12.7				
35	2121			90.2	29.772.	3.35	12.3				
351	2131										
352	2141							.80	190.	220.	
32	3121							.07	150.	150.	1
23212411				69.8	71.1308.	3.72	13.8				
23312441				471.1	4.22.	3.09	13.9				
34	3921							.15	300.	350.	
341	3541			247.6	28.1679.	3.13	12.7				
41	4141							.30	150.	150.	
33	4521							.22	300.	350.	
331	4541			144.8	66.2541.	3.65	13.7				
332	4531							.14	300.	350.	
951	411							.80	190.	220.	1
9313421				87.6	5.125.	2.43	14.4				
				168.9	18.928.	3.20	15.0				

44 4721	63.5	58.1147.	2.99	12.6		
45 4921	50.8	48. 722.	3.27	12.5		
50 5121	68.6	60.1841.	2.21	14.0		
49 5321	64.8	76.1556.	2.99	12.3		
4813021	96.5	61.1557.	3.59	12.1		
46 5521	90.2	68.1442.	4.18	11.1		
92 1121	367.0	22.2158.	3.00	13.0		
921 1141					.05	150. 150.
87 6321	232.4	31.1863.	3.79	12.8		
871 6341					2.00	200. 250.
872 6331					.80	190. 220. 1
85 6521	49.5	64. 740.	4.17	12.3		
851 6531					.20	190. 220.
852 6541					.05	150. 150.
91 6721	336.5	13.1301.	3.25	14.2		
911 6741					2.00	200. 250.
881 6921	370.7	18.1954.	3.21	12.3		
882 7721	87.6	87.2107.	3.56	13.2		
84 7721	105.4	43.1163.	3.79	12.1		
89 7721	141.0	61.2733.	3.13	12.6		
891 7731					.80	190. 220. 1
82 8321	39.4	32. 557.	2.18	16.5		
66 8121	17.8	34. 244.	2.40	17.9		
83 8521	8.9	111. 260.	3.75	12.1		
67 8721	10.2	67. 190.	3.55	12.9		
81 9121	72.4	77.1532.	3.63	12.9		
661 8141					.08	300. 350.
8010421	187.9	53.2975.	4.07	12.5		1
7913821	104.1	64.1920.	3.47	13.3		1
6911621	71.1	29. 440.	3.77	12.9		1

GRAPH

9 1 3

GRAPH OF THE TRANSPORT OUTPUT TAPE

TIME IN HOURS

FLCW IN CFS

TRANSPORT

0 0

1 KINGMAN LAKE AREA WITH DIVERSION OF STORM FLOW FROM ELEMENTS #45,63,&69.

156 95 53 1 6 2 0 3 4

300. 11.0

1	1	1	1	0								
1	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1	0	0	32940.000	4.500	1.570	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	3	0	0	11790.000	5.500	1.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	137	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	5	0	0	11900.000	6.500	1.600	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	7	0	0	11320.000	5.750	1.600	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	8	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	9	0	0	1 510.000	5.750	1.700	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	6	135	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	11	0	0	14685.000	8.000	1.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	119	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	15	0	0	31055.000	4.125	1.880	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	120	143	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	17	0	0	11059.000	6.000	2.030	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	18	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	19	0	0	11622.000	6.000	1.320	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

21	20	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	21	0	0	3	405.000	6.5	0.500	0.013		0.0	0.0
23	22	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	23	0	0	31	956.000	9.750	0.500	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
25	24	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	25	0	0	3	525.000	9.750	0.500	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
27	26	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	27	0	0	3	656.000	9.750	0.620	0.013	6.500	0.0	0.0
29	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	29	0	0	2	385.000	6.000	0.850	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
31	30	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	31	0	0	32	819.000	9.000	1.080	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
33	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	33	0	0	32	333.000	3.000	1.190	0.013	2.000	0.0	0.0
35	32	34	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	35	0	0		680.000	9.000	3.100	0.013	6.000	0.0	0.0
37	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	37	0	0	1	210.000	2.750	1.800	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	36	127	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	39	0	0		11567.000	6.550	1.010	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	41	0	0		11013.000	5.000	1.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	40	129	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	43	0	0		12165.000	7.640	1.180	0.013	0.0	0.0	150.0
45	44	0	0	18	11.000	20.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	150	0	0		12616.000	10.000	0.810	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	47	0	0		11150.000	6.000	1.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	48	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	49	0	0	1	378.000	8.5	0.840	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	50	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
52	51	0	0	1	171.000	8.500	0.390	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	52	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	53	0	0		11281.000	8.500	0.480	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
55	131	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
56	55	0	0		11542.000	9.000	0.430	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	56	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	57	0	0	1	480.000	9.000	0.430	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	58	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	59	0	0		12105.000	10.000	0.300	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
61	46	60	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
62	61	0	0	5	544.000	17.500	0.350	0.013	15.000	0.0	0.0
63	12	153	0	18	11.000	18.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	151.0
64	151	0	0		51350.000	17.500	0.380	0.013		0.0	0.0
65	64	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
66	65	0	0		14544.000	22.000	0.220	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
67	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
68	67	0	0		12590.000	7.000	1.060	0.013	0.0	0.0	152.0
69	68	154	0	18	11.000	11.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
70	152	0	0		13430.000	7.500	0.490	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
71	76	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
72	71	0	0	1	180.000	22.000	1.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	70	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
74	73	0	0		12650.000	9.750	0.450	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
76	75	0	0		32820.000	4.875	1.490	0.013	3.300	0.0	0.0
77	66	74	72	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	77	0	0	1	315.000	22.000	0.540	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
79	91	0	0		11165.000	3.500	0.240	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	92	0	0		11525.000	4.500	1.580	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
81	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0

82	81	0	0	1000.000	4.500	0.950	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
83	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
84	83	0	0	11250.000	3.500	0.590	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
85	82	34	145	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
86	142	0	0	53980.000	6.000	0.800	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
87	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	87	0	0	12260.000	3.000	1.670	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
89	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
90	89	0	0	11550.000	3.250	0.760	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	90	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	79	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
93	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
94	93	0	0	11071.000	3.500	2.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	80	94	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
96	95	0	0	1 425.000	4.500	0.730	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
97	78	86	148	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
98	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	98	0	0	32542.000	4.500	1.770	0.013	2.800	0.0	0.0
100	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	100	0	0	32062.000	4.875	1.500	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
102	99	101	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
103	102	0	0	3 422.000	6.750	0.350	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
104	96	103	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
105	97	0	0	11601.000	22.000	0.540	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
106	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
107	106	0	0	12170.000	4.000	1.250	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
108	107	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
109	108	0	0	11290.000	4.500	0.660	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
110	109	139	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
111	110	0	0	5 585.000	23.500	0.100	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
112	0	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
113	112	0	0	31670.000	4.875	2.800	0.013	2.500	0.0	0.0
114	111	113	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
115	114	0	0	5 670.000	23.500	0.100	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
116	141	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
117	13	0	0	3 713.000	3.000	1.760	0.013	2.300	0.0	0.0
118	117	C	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
119	118	0	0	3 720.000	4.125	2.270	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
120	14	0	0	31370.000	4.500	1.700	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
121	16	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
122	38	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
123	122	0	0	1 830.000	4.000	1.210	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
124	123	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
125	124	0	0	2 712.000	4.000	1.700	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
126	125	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
127	126	0	0	13300.000	5.000	2.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
128	42	0	0	16 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
129	128	0	0	12041.000	5.250	1.950	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
130	54	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
131	130	0	0	1 552.000	9.000	0.320	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
132	10	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
133	132	0	0	2 470.000	4.000	0.960	0.013	9.000	0.0	0.0
134	133	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
135	134	0	0	1 800.000	6.500	0.350	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
136	4	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
137	136	0	0	1 400.000	5.750	1.030	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
138	105	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
139	138	C	0	51199.000	23.500	0.100	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
140	115	0	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
141	140	0	0	101520.000	18.250	0.120	0.013	22.000	0.0	0.0
142	88	147	0	16 11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0

143	121	0	0	3	702.000	4.500	1.500	0.013	3.000	0.0	0.0
144	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
145	144	0	0	1	970.000	3.000	0.680	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
146	116	0	0	21	260.000	16.500	0.230	0.013	15.500	3.000	0.0
147	85	0	0	5	800.000	6.000	0.800	0.013	4.500	0.0	0.0
148	104	0	0	1	1.090	22.000	0.500	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
149	146	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
150	28	45	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
151	62	63	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
152	69	0	0	16	11.00	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
153	45				13500.000	8.5	0.8	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
154	63				14500.000	11.0	0.8	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
155	69				19400.000	12.0	1.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0
156	155			16	11.00	0.0	0.0	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.0

149 156

13

45 63 69 140 149 156

1000.

7 4100. 6.0

0 0 33 217 519 834 871 762 626 288 74 0

0.96 1.08 1.05 0.90 1.04 1.00 0.97

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

0.74 0.67 0.63 0.59 0.54 0.56 0.67 0.96

1.42 1.19 1.20 1.15 1.17 1.11 1.08 1.15

1.21 1.23 1.25 1.21 1.17 1.15 0.88 1.07

0.85 0.71 0.60 0.41 0.46 0.49 0.72 0.87

0.77 1.57 1.02 0.87 0.91 0.94 1.07 1.07

1.14 0.99 1.45 1.66 1.55 1.29 0.99 1.60

1.05 1.05 1.10 0.50 0.66 1.33 1.10 0.88

1.03 0.91 0.66 0.63 0.94 0.94 1.05 1.05

1.16 0.94 1.33 1.22 1.44 1.10 0.88 1.05

1.10 0.64 0.45 0.87 0.54 0.48 1.29 1.18

1.37 1.49 1.30 1.12 0.89 0.58 0.45 0.67

0.96 1.18 0.84 1.01 2.82 1.77 0.84 0.71

47 1 10 2 17 00 146.076

27.8 190.0 220.0 4.00E+06

4060. 52.7 22. 3985.

21 .07 150. 150.

39 .30 150. 150.

24 .15 300. 350.

41 .22 300. 350.

45 .14 300. 350.

11 .05 150. 150.

63 2.00 200. 250.

65 .05 150. 150.

67 2.00 200. 250.

81 .08 300. 350.

30 1521 35.6 102.1338. 2.56 15.4

3612121 43.2 100.1779. 2.39 14.3

31 1421 62.5 60.1103. 3.35 12.7

35 2121 90.2 29. 772. 3.35 12.3

351 2131 .80 190. 220.

352 2141 .07 150. 150. 1

32 3121 69.8 71.1308. 3.72 13.8

23212411 471.1 4. 22. 3.09 13.9

23312441 .15 300. 350.

34 3921 247.6 28.1679. 3.13 12.7

341 3941 .30 150. 150.

41 4141 .22 300. 350.

33 4521 144.8 66.2541. 3.65 13.7

77.4	10.	0.0				
0.	0.					
15.						
35.						
20.	1	12.	3.0			
0 0						
7.00	25	1970	1.1452			
1314	1346	1378	1410	1442	1474	MONEY FACTORS
1570	1602	1634				1506 1538
20000.	0.02000	0.20	1.25	0.03		END INDICES
ENDPROGRAM						UNIT COSTS

KINGMAN LAKE WASHINGTON, D.C.
 2 4060.0 27.8 15 8600.0 3 4000.00
 JULY 20 1969 1.04
 JULY 22 1969 3.20
 AUG. 20 1969 0.64

11 1
 12 3 4 13

RECEIVING
 QUANTITYQUALITY
 POTOMAC-ANACOSTIA RECEIVING WATER

20 JULY TIDE 1969 TIDE AT ALEXANDRIA

1	0													
2	25.	1.	60.	17.	6	6	2	0.	0.	0.	1	1	0	32
	1		7		13		19		25		32			
	1 2		14 15		15 16		30 32		40 42		48 49			
	1		15											
	4	50	1											
5.52		0.5		11.38	2.9		17.72	0.3		23.98	3.1			
1			.73	20.		3.5		.018						
2			.65			3.5		.018						
3			.25			3.5		.018						
4			.65			4.0		.018						
5			.26			5.0		.018						
6			.26			4.0		.018						
7			.25			4.0		.018						
8			.65			4.0		.018						
9			.65			4.0		.018						
10			.65			4.0		.018						
11			.65			4.0		.018						
12			.26			8.0		.018						
13			.65			8.0		.018						
14			1.30	20.		11.0		.018						
15			1.30			15.0		.018						
16			1.30			20.0		.018						
17			1.30			16.0		.018						
18			1.30			18.5		.018						
19			2.26			24.0		.018						
20			2.86			17.0		.018						
21			2.86			17.0		.018						
22			3.08			16.0		.018						
23			4.45			18.0		.018						
24			34.70	40.		20.0		.018						
25			25.00			18.0		.018						
26			5.97			15.0		.018						

27		17.90		21.3		.018
28		14.70		20.0		.018
29		4.16		14.0		.018
30		38.10		25.0		.018
31		14.70		15.0		.018
32		27.90		30.0		.018
33		4.95		24.0		.018
34		2.31		22.0		.018
36		4.56		10.0		.018
37		7.18		8.0		.018
38		1.71		10.0		.018
39		.52		7.0		.018
40		6.96		10.0		.018
41		1.63		12.0		.018
42		2.93		20.0		.018
43		3.41		30.0		.018
44		4.68		50.0		.018
45		4.10		40.0		.018
46		3.25		35.0		.018
47		.912000.		35.0		.018
48		13.00		10.0		.018
49		8.17		15.0		.018
9999						
1	1	2	1500.	450.	3.5	.018
2	2	3	1500.	300.	3.5	.018
3	3	4	1500.	300.	3.5	.018
4	4	5	1500.	300.	4.5	.018
5	5	6	1500.	300.	4.5	.018
6	6	7	1500.	300.	4.0	.018
7	7	8	1500.	300.	4.0	.018
8	8	9	1500.	300.	4.0	.018
9	9	10	1500.	300.	4.0	.018
10	10	11	1500.	300.	4.0	.018
11	11	12	1500.	417.	6.0	.018
12	12	13	1500.	533.	7.8	.018
13	13	14	1500.	550.	10.6	.018
14	14	15	1500.	600.	15.0	.018
15	15	16	1500.	600.	20.0	.018
16	16	17	1500.	675.	16.0	.018
17	17	18	1500.	775.	18.5	.018
18	18	19	1500.	800.	24.0	.018
19	19	20	2500.	850.	16.5	.018
20	20	21	2500.	900.	17.8	.018
21	21	22	2500.	1200.	17.5	.018
22	22	23	2500.	1300.	16.0	.018
23	23	24	2500.	1800.	20.0	.018
24	24	25	7500.	3000.	18.0	.018
25	25	26	3000.	1600.	12.0	.018
26	25	27	6000.	2800.	18.6	.018
27	27	28	5400.	1800.	24.0	.018
28	28	29	2100.	900.	17.0	.018
29	28	30	5400.	1400.	26.0	.018
30	30	31	3000.	1400.	17.0	.018
31	30	32	4800.	1400.	31.7	.018
32	36	37	2700.	150.	9.0	.018
33	37	38	1800.	150.	9.0	.018
34	38	39	3000.	600.	6.6	.018
35	37	40	5300.	1850.	17.5	.018
36	40	41	2300.	125.	12.0	.018
37	40	42	3900.	1162.	20.5	.018
38	42	43	3300.	938.	25.0	.018
39	41	43	4500.	550.	6.0	.018
40	43	44	2700.	1050.	10.0	.018
41	44	45	4500.	900.	43.3	.018
42	45	46	5100.	650.	32.3	.018
43	46	47	4800.	220.	35.2	.018

44	39	41	4800.	150.	4.0	.018
45	48	49	4300.	2100.	14.0	.018
46	37	49	2200.	2250.	18.0	.018
47	24	49	3900.	3030.	11.0	.018
48	34	36	2100.	900.	10.0	.018
49	33	34	4800.	900.	23.0	.018
50	24	33	6000.	1350.	22.0	.018

9999

POTOMAC-ANACOSTIA RECEIVING WATER
TIME IN HOURS

STAGE	IN	FEET
42	0.	0.

63000.

64800. 3000.

66600. 1300.

72000.

10000000.

ENDQUANT

QUALITY

0	2	1	25	1
2	2	1	.50	
32	0.	8.	4.E-92.E-1	

99999

32

99999

ENDPROGRAM

BOD FROM KINGMAN LAKE

SS FROM KINGMAN

PHILADELPHIA, WINGOHOCKING INPUT DATA

WINGOHOCKING AREA PHILADELPHIA, PA.

5434.0

2

JULY 3, 1967 4-GAGE AVG.=1.43

AUG. 3, 1967 4-GAGE AVG.=1.31

0 8 8 9

1 2 3 4 13

WATERSHED

WINGOHOCKING AREA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STORM OF JULY 3, 1967. NO GUTTERS

1 99 2400 5.0 4

66 5.

0.00	0.12	0.00	0.24	0.48	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.24	0.24
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.36	0.36	1.20	2.16
0.84	0.48	0.36	0.72	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	2.28	0.84	0.48	0.36	0.00	0.24
0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.24	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.60	0.48
0.24	0.12	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.19
1.56	0.24	1.20	1.08	1.32	1.08	0.12	0.60	0.24	0.24
0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.48
0.00	0.60	0.24	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.00
0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.96	0.72	0.48	0.03	0.03
0.24	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.24	2.04
0.84	0.24	0.36	2.04	1.20	0.72	0.00	0.12	0.60	0.24
0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.24	0.00
0.03	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.12	0.00	0.48	0.96	1.08	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.12
0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.80	1.80
1.08	0.48	0.48	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.72	0.03	0.12
0.84	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.24
0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	1	11300.	69.9	80..0100
1	2	3 800.	39.7	80..0100
1	3	51100.	41.4	80..0100
1	4	71400.	53.3	80..0100
1	5	9 800.	79.3	80..0100
1	6	111200.	66.0	80..0100
1	7	13 500.	74.2	50..0100
1	8	15 900.	42.1	80..0100
1	9	17 800.	53.9	50..0100
1	10	191900.	87.4	80..0100
1	11	212400.	119.0	80..0100
1	12	231500.	152.9	80..0100
1	13	251200.	64.1	80..0100
1	14	272100.	93.3	80..0080
1	15	291100.	122.2	80..0080
2	16	311000.	79.9	80..0080

1	17	33 900.	72.7	80..0100
1	18	352300.	126.7	80..0100
1	19	371000.	50.8	80..0100
1	20	392500.	123.4	80..0100
1	21	411300.	45.4	80..0100
1	22	431200.	66.1	80..0100
1	23	451200.	51.8	80..0100
1	24	47 800.	65.4	80..0100
1	25	491100.	119.5	80..0100
1	26	512400.	147.0	65..0100
1	27	531400.	67.9	80..0100
1	28	551100.	70.6	80..0080
1	29	57 700.	67.4	80..0100
1	30	59 800.	51.1	80..0080
1	31	1131800.	210.3	80..0100
1	32	612800.	188.9	80..0090
1	33	63 800.	82.5	80..0080
1	34	651100.	75.7	80..0080
1	35	671300.	106.1	80..0080
1	36	691200.	75.0	80..0080
2	37	712500.	179.5	80..0080
4	38	731300.	86.4	80..0080
2	39	751200.	72.7	80..0080
4	40	772100.	271.0	80..0080
4	41	792100.	143.4	80..0080
4	42	81 800.	44.4	80..0080
4	43	831800.	92.3	80..0080
2	44	852100.	137.9	80..0080
2	45	874400.	242.6	80..0080
2	46	89 900.	69.2	80..0080
3	47	92 700.	55.1	60..0080
3	48	941200.	38.4	80..0080
3	49	961600.	52.7	80..0080
3	50	982300.	125.9	80..0060
3	51	1001200.	37.4	40..0060
3	52	1091900.	86.9	75..0060
3	53	1112200.	144.4	40..0060
3	54	1021900.	142.1	45..0060
3	55	1041300.	93.1	40..0060
3	56	1061100.	40.3	80..0060
3	57	1081000.	63.5	80..0060

57																		
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31			
33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	113	61			
63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	92	94			
96	98	100	109	111	102	104	106	108										
5	2																	
1	39	59	77	98														
1	1	0																
108																		
59	57	5.	24	00	99	0												
	3.0		5.0	1														
	1.2		150.0		110.0													
1	1	1		63.9	561.54													
2	3	1		39.7	323.56													
3	5	1		81.4	663.41													
4	7	1		53.3	434.40													
5	9	1		79.3	646.20													
6	11	1		66.0	537.90													

7	13	1	74.2	140.98
8	15	1	42.1	343.12
9	17	1	54.9	480.04
10	19	1	87.4	712.31
11	21	1	119.0	226.10
12	23	1	152.9	2920.39
13	25	1	64.1	1224.31
14	27	1	93.3	760.40
15	29	1	122.2	2334.02
16	31	1	79.9	1526.09
17	33	1	72.7	592.50
18	35	1	126.7	1022.61
19	37	1	50.8	414.02
20	39	1	128.4	1044.47
21	41	1	45.4	370.01
22	43	1	66.1	538.72
23	45	1	51.8	422.17
24	47	1	65.4	1249.14
25	49	1	119.5	973.93
26	51	1	147.0	1128.05
27	53	1	67.9	1296.89
28	55	1	70.6	575.39
29	57	1	67.4	549.31
30	59	1	51.1	416.47
31	113	2	210.3	1713.95
32	61	2	189.9	1539.54
33	63	2	89.5	729.43
34	65	1	75.7	142.83
35	67	1	106.1	864.72
36	69	1	75.0	142.50
37	71	1	79.5	647.93
38	71	5	100.0	170.00
39	73	1	86.4	704.16
40	75	1	72.7	592.51
41	77	1	271.0	2208.65
42	79	1	143.4	1163.71
43	81	1	44.4	948.04
44	83	1	92.3	752.25
45	85	1	197.9	2418.81
46	87	1	242.6	4248.22
47	89	1	69.2	1321.72
48	92	1	55.1	1449.07
49	94	1	33.4	733.44
50	96	1	52.7	1006.57
51	98	1	125.9	1924.81
52	100	5	37.4	71.06
53	109	1	84.0	700.90
54	111	1	144.4	1176.86
55	102	5	142.1	260.99
56	104	5	90.1	171.19
57	106	1	40.3	76.57
58	108	1	63.5	517.53

TRANSPORT
0 0

1 WINGOHOCKING AREA RUN - DEMONSTRATION PHASE - STORM OF JULY 3, 1967

129	99	57	1	8	1	0	3	4
300.		.0001			1.0			
1	1	1	1	0				
1	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1	0	0	01	780.	5.	1.79	.013
3	2	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0

4	3	0	0	02	1170.	6.	1.53	.013	5.	
5	4	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	5	0	0	02	1397.	7.5	1.50	.013	6.0	
7	6	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	7	0	0	02	948.	7.5	.59	.013	7.5	
9	8	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	9	0	0	02	1170.	8.0	.80	.013	7.5	
11	10	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	11	0	0	02	480.	8.0	.94	.013	7.5	
13	12	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	13	0	0	02	670.	8.0	1.13	.013	7.5	
15	14	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	15	0	0	02	1025.	8.0	1.57	.013	7.5	
17	16	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	17	0	0	01	564.	8.5	1.65	.013		
19	18	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	19	0	0	01	870.	8.5	1.09	.013		
21	20	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	21	0	0	01	1530.	8.5	.88	.013		
23	22	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	23	0	0	01	1524.	8.5	1.75	.013		
25	24	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	25	0	0	01	371.	8.5	2.68	.013		
27	26	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	27	0	0	01	2536.	9.2	1.16	.013		
29	28	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	29	0	0	01	1527.	10.0	1.19	.013		
31	30	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	31	0	0	01	2065.	10.5	1.03	.013		
33	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	33	0	0	01	945.	4.0	3.98	.013		
35	34	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	35	0	0	01	1000.	6.0	1.11	.013		
37	36	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	37	0	0	01	1013.	7.0	1.14	.013		
39	38	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	39	0	0	01	1090.	7.5	.94	.013		
41	40	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	41	0	0	02	396.	10.0	.73	.013	9.	
43	42	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	43	0	0	01	1162.	7.5	.68	.013		
45	44	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	45	0	0	01	280.	8.25	1.18	.013		
47	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	47	0	0	01	220.	8.25	2.25	.013		
49	48	46	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	49	0	0	01	1410.	8.25	.85	.013		
1	50	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	51	0	0	01	1410.	8.25	.95	.013		
3	52	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	53	0	0	01	1260.	8.5	.90	.013		
5	54	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	55	0	0	01	1485.	8.5	.90			
7	56	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	57	0	0	01	570.	8.5	.90	.013		
9	58	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	59	0	0	01	220.	12.	.90	.013		
11	60	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	61	0	0	02	800.	6.5	.90	.013	8.	
13	62	60	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	63	0	0	09	1357.	12.0	.90	.013		

65	64	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
66	65	0	0	01	1570.	2.5	.90	.013			
67	66	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
68	67	0	0	01	1830.	2.5	1.62	.013			
69	68	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
70	69	0	0	01	1497.	11.	1.3	.013			
71	70	32	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
72	71	0	0	02	794.	15.	.67	.013	17.		
73	72	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
74	73	0	0	01	1380.	13.	.37	.013			
75	74	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
76	75	0	0	01	1252.	13.	.37	.013			
77	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
78	77	0	0	01	1900.	7.0	.90	.013			
79	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
90	79	0	0	01	250.	6.0	.37	.013			
81	80	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
82	81	0	0	01	1500.	6.5	.37	.013			
83	82	78	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
84	83	0	0	01	475.	8.0	1.33	.013			
85	75	84	0	21							86.
86	85	0	0	11	145.	6.2	.54	.013	10.5	3.	1.
87	86	0	0	01	2300.	14.	.54	.013			
115	87	0	0	16							
116	115	0	0	01	119.	15.	.54	.013			
117	116	0	0	16							
118	117	0	0	01	199.	16.	.54	.013			
119	118	0	0	16							
120	119	0	0	01	263.	17.25	.54	.013			
121	120	0	0	16							
88	121	0	0	04	628.	17.25	.54	.013			
89	88	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
90	89	0	0	04	1450.	17.5	.54	.013			
122	90	0	0	16							
123	122	0	0	01	415.	17.5	.54	.013			
91	85	0	0	02	146.	6.26	.54	.013	10.	3.	
92	91	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
93	92	0	0	02	305.	16.	.54	.013	14.		
124	93	0	0	16							
125	124	0	0	04	2347.	16.0	.54	.013			
126	125	0	0	16							
127	126	0	0	02	2374.	12.	.54	.013	21.		
94	127			16							
95	94	0	0	02	475.	15.	.54	.013	17.		
96	95	123	0	16							
97	96	0	0	02	50.	15.	.29	.013	17.		
98	97	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
99	98	0	0	10	2080.	7.5	.35	.013	21.		
100	99	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
101	100	0	0	04	252.	19.0	.33	.013			
103	102	0	0	10	2919.	9.0	.17	.013	24.		
104	103	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
105	104	0	0	10	515.	9.0	.13	.013	24.		
106	105	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
107	106	0	0	02	1312.	21.0	.24	.013	24.		
108	107	0	0	16	11.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
109	0	0	0	16							
110	109	0	0	01	2765.	5.5	1.0	.013			
111	110	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
112	111	0	0	01	2730.	7.0	1.0	.013			
128	101	0	0	16							

129	129	0	0	10	833.	8.0	.33	.013	22.		
102	129	112	0	16							
113	0	0	0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
114	113	0	0	02	3100.	6.	2.5	.013	7.		
108											
85											
85	91	86	95	123	96	101	108				
1000.											
353	5500.	6.0									
0	0	30	205	513	856	924	823	691	351	93	0
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	
0.60	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75	1.12				
1.40	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.25				
1.23	1.16	1.10	1.03	0.95	0.86	0.80	0.70				
.73	.55	.34	.30	.30	.30	.61	.89				
1.22	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.13				
1.07	1.04	1.28	1.52	1.77	1.49	1.22	0.94				
.84	.57	.37	.27	.23	.15	.57	.99				
1.31	1.46	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.31	1.07	1.01				
.97	.92	1.04	1.24	1.46	1.41	1.17	1.01				
1.10	0.64	0.45	0.87	0.54	0.48	1.29	1.18				
1.37	1.49	1.30	1.12	0.89	0.58	0.45	0.67				
0.96	1.18	0.84	1.01	2.82	1.77	0.84	0.71				
51	2	0	1	24	00						
221	211			84.7	50.1441.	7.9					
222	531			189.7	67.401.	9.0					
223	511			130.2	10.793.	16.4					
224	431			198.8	28.1691.	15.5					
225	371			193.5	17.1141.	14.4					
226	331			74.6	303.	15.8					
231	431			145.3	44.2029.	8.2					
232	531			239.1	41.3268.	9.0					
233	571			79.1	34.830.	8.6					
234	651			237.7	31.2373.	7.8					
235	651			157.3	29.1442.	7.1					
236	691			209.1	30.2137.	7.3					
3331081				20.2	136.	11.2					
3341061				66.2	1.8.	.					
3351001				212.6	1.42.	.					
336	961			7.6	15.811.	7.2					
381	771			96.0	320.	6.4					
424	891			13.6	33.236.	8.3					
425	981			24.4	38.243.	8.0					
4271061				52.8	647.	8.3					
428	961			105.5	30.1261.	8.0					
429	981			89.5	27.859.	7.9					
431	941			198.9	31.2158.	7.6					
432	791			107.7	47.1673.	7.0					
4341091				32.0	50.20.	7.5					
491	211			151.6	32.28.	11.8					
492	311			151.6	32.2152.	11.8					
493	311			326.9	28.2925.	8.5					
494	711			65.7	26.685.	9.5					
495	851			130.4	34.1517.	10.5					
496	851			183.1	30.1805.	7.7					
497	921			167.9	51.3154.	9.4					
498	891			103.1	50.1448.	8.6					
509	31			63.3	283.	15.3					
510	51			145.6	23.1024.	18.3					

511 91	131.7	42.1838.	13.7
512 131	166.7	34.2024.	12.5
513 211	75.8	1143.	9.6
514 291	23.3	414.	9.7
516 231	91.8	1176.	8.2
591 771	126.2	37.1800.	8.1
592 771	58.0	22. 555.	9.4
593 671	117.3	37.1912.	8.2
594 611	86.6	15. 556.	9.0
595 611	86.6	15.1479.	9.7
5961131	125.6	30. 211.	12.1
599 511	25.4	140.	11.5
600 411	20.2	2.	14.4
602 351		21.	8.5
433 851	34.6	413.	7.4
100 771	0.12		

1
GRAPH

9 1 3
GRAPH OF THE TRANSPORT OUTPUT TAPE
TIME IN HOURS
FLOW IN CFS
ENDPROGRAM

WINGOHOCKING AREA PHILADELPHIA, PA.

3 5434.0 2
JULY 3, 1967 4-GAGE AVG.=1.43
AUG. 3, 1967 4-GAGE AVG.=1.31

9 10 8 9
1 2 3 4 13

STORAGE

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1		.50					
02 12	21	35	42	51	62	71	
2		1		1		1	
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1		1					
20.							
0.	0.		2.	31920.	4.	57600.	6. 82800.
3.	111840.		10.	126000.	12.	138000.	14. 155040.
16.	168720.		18.	185280.	21.	185280.	
600.	10.		5.0				
0.	0.						
15.							
30.							
10 50							
7.00	25	1970	1.1452				
1314	1346	1378	1410	1442	1474		
1570	1602	1634					
20000.	0.02000	0.20	1.25	0.03			

ENDPROGRAM

MONEY FACTORS
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ENR INDECES
UNIT COSTS

1	<i>Accession Number</i>	2	<i>Subject Field & Group</i> 013B	SELECTED WATER RESOURCES ABSTRACTS INPUT TRANSACTION FORM
5	<i>Organization</i> Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Palo Alto, California ; Florida University, Gainesville, Dept. of Environmental Engineering ; Water Resources Engineers, Inc., Walnut Creek, Calif.			
6	<i>Title</i> STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MODEL			
10	<i>Author(s)</i> Lager, John A., Pyatt, Edwin E., and Shubinski, Robert P.		16	<i>Project Designation</i> EPA Contract Nos. 14-12-501, 502, 503
			21	<i>Note</i> Set of four volumes: Volume I - Final Report, Volume II - Verification and Testing, Volume III - User's Manual, Volume IV - Program Listing
22	<i>Citation</i>			
23	<i>Descriptors (Starred First)</i> Water Quality Control*, Computer Model*, Storm Water*, Simulation Analysis, Rainfall-Runoff Relationships, Sewerage, Storage, Waste Water Treatment, Cost Benefit Analysis			
25	<i>Identifiers (Starred First)</i> Combined Sewer Overflows*, Urban Runoff			
27	<i>Abstract</i> A comprehensive mathematical model, capable of representing urban storm water runoff, has been developed to assist administrators and engineers in the planning, evaluation, and management of overflow abatement alternatives. Hydrographs and pollutographs (time varying quality concentrations or mass values) were generated for real storm events and systems from points of origin in real time sequence to points of disposal (including travel in receiving waters) with user options for intermediate storage and/or treatment facilities. Both combined and separate sewerage systems may be evaluated. Internal cost routines and receiving water quality output assisted in direct cost-benefit analysis of alternate programs of water quality enhancement. Demonstration and verification runs on selected catchments, varying in size from 180 to 5,400 acres, in four u.s. cities (approximately 20 storm events, total) were used to test and debug the model. The amount of pollutants released varied significantly with the real time occurrence, runoff intensity duration, pre-storm history, land use, and maintenance. Storage-treatment combinations offered best cost-effectiveness ratios. A user's manual and complete program listing were prepared.			
<i>Abstractor</i> John A. Lager		<i>Institution</i> Project Manager, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.		
WR-102 (REV JULY 1969) WRSIC		SEND TO: WATER RESOURCES SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240		

Continued from inside front cover....

11022 --- 08/67	Phase I - Feasibility of a Periodic Flushing System for Combined Sewer Cleaning
11023 --- 09/67	Demonstrate Feasibility of the Use of Ultrasonic Filtration in Treating the Overflows from Combined and/or Storm Sewers
11020 --- 12/67	Problems of Combined Sewer Facilities and Overflows, 1967 (WP-20-11)
11023 --- 05/68	Feasibility of a Stabilization-Retention Basin in Lake Erie at Cleveland, Ohio
11031 --- 08/68	The Beneficial Use of Storm Water
11030 DNS 01/69	Water Pollution Aspects of Urban Runoff, (WP-20-15)
11020 DIH 06/69	Improved Sealants for Infiltration Control, (WP-20-18)
11020 DES 06/69	Selected Urban Storm Water Runoff Abstracts, (WP-20-21)
11020 --- 06/69	Sewer Infiltration Reduction by Zone Pumping, (DAST-9)
11020 EXV 07/69	Strainer/Filter Treatment of Combined Sewer Overflows, (WP-20-16)
11020 DIG 08/69	Polymers for Sewer Flow Control, (WP-20-22)
11023 DPI 08/69	Rapid-Flow Filter for Sewer Overflows
11020 DGZ 10/69	Design of a Combined Sewer Fluidic Regulator, (DAST-13)
11020 EKO 10/69	Combined Sewer Separation Using Pressure Sewers, (ORD-4)
11020 --- 10/69	Crazed Resin Filtration of Combined Sewer Overflows, (DAST-4)
11024 FKN 11/69	Stream Pollution and Abatement from Combined Sewer Overflows - Bucyrus, Ohio, (DAST-32)
11020 DWF 12/69	Control of Pollution by Underwater Storage
11000 --- 01/70	Storm and Combined Sewer Demonstration Projects - January 1970
11020 FKI 01/70	Dissolved Air Flotation Treatment of Combined Sewer Overflows, (WP-20-17)
11024 DOK 02/70	Proposed Combined Sewer Control by Electrode Potential
11023 FDD 03/70	Rotary Vibratory Fine Screening of Combined Sewer Overflows, (DAST-5)
11024 DMS 05/70	Engineering Investigation of Sewer Overflow Problem - Roanoke, Virginia
11023 EVO 06/70	Microstraining and Disinfection of Combined Sewer Overflows
11024 --- 06/70	Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Technology
11034 FKL 07/70	Storm Water Pollution from Urban Land Activity
11022 DMU 07/70	Combined Sewer Regulator Overflow Facilities
11024 EJC 07/70	Selected Urban Storm Water Abstracts, July 1968 - June 1970
11020 --- 08/70	Combined Sewer Overflow Seminar Papers
11022 DMU 08/70	Combined Sewer Regulation and Management - A Manual of Practice
11023 --- 08/70	Retention Basin Control of Combined Sewer Overflows
11023 FIX 08/70	Conceptual Engineering Report - Kingman Lake Project
11024 EXF 08/70	Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Alternatives - Washington, D.C.